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REPORT ON RYZHKOV 'STAR PEACE' MESSAGE TO UN

LD120710 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- Follows the full text of the message of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar:

The Soviet Union welcomes the United Nations' appeal to the member states to submit their considerations on the development of international cooperation in averting an arms race in space and in its peaceful exploration as an unambiguous manifestation of the will of the international community.

What it amounts to is two aspects of the single global task of stopping "star wars" preparations, leading to nuclear suicide, and countering them with the alternative of a "star peace," the exploration of outer space by the joint efforts of all countries for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union, in accordance with the course laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress for establishing a comprehensive system of international security, is consistently working for the total exclusion of outer space from the sphere of military preparations and its use exclusively for peaceful purposes.

I

Space exploration demands from all the states new, truly global political thinking and the renunciation of the categories of strength and military superiority. It is perfectly clear that the spread of the arms race into outer space can by no means strengthen anyone's security or make nuclear weapons "important and obsolete." Today's realities leave no state any hope to defend itself exclusively by military technology. The development of space-strike weapons would dramatically escalate the risk of nuclear war, the threat to all the states and peoples.

In the nuclear space age security can be achieved only for all and only through blocking the spread of weapons into outer space and through nuclear disarmament. This is the goal of the plan put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement on January 15, 1986, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the whole world by the year 2000. It envisions that agreement on a ban on space-strike weapons be achieved already at the first stage between the USSR and the USA and at the second stage on a multilateral basis, with the compulsory participation in it of the leading industrial powers.

The process of nuclear disarmament would be harmoniously combined with the development of cooperation among states in peaceful space exploration. A considerable part of the resources released as the nuclear arms arsenals are dismantled and those resources which can be absorbed by the "star wars" program could be used to promote that cause, common to the whole of humanity.

The "star wars" preparations cannot be allowed to become irreversible, spurring on the arms race and piling up obstacles on the way to disarmament, security, economic development and peaceful cooperation in space exploration. The Soviet Union stands for a strict ban on the development, testing and deployment of space-strike weapons with effective control, including the establishment of laboratories to serve that purpose. It is also prepared for partial steps towards that ultimate goal. One of such steps could be an international agreement on the immunity of artificial earth satellites, on the prohibition of the development, testing and deployment of new anti-satellite systems and on the elimination of the existing ones.

The priority measure in preventing an arms race in space and its termination on earth is to halt all nuclear explosions on a mutual basis. Nuclear tests for "star wars" are incompatible with the spirit of the treaty banning nuclear tests in the three media, including outer space.

The treaty between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of ABM systems, the cornerstone of strategic stability, should also be strictly observed today, tomorrow and in the future. A state embarking on the path of its violation or assisting in this would incur grave responsibility.

It is our conviction that to avert an arms race in space, it is necessary to enhance as much as possible the productivity of the existing mechanism of negotiations, both bilateral and multilateral, and efficiently to use the opportunities offered by the United Nations.

It is necessary first and foremost to speed up the Geneva talks between the USSR and the USA, the purpose of which is to work out efficient agreements to prevent an arms race in space and terminate it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms and to strengthen strategic stability. The proposals tabled by the Soviet side at those talks have created an essential basis for achieving prompt and effective agreements on deep cuts on nuclear weapons and on preventing an arms race in space.

We simultaneously propose that businesslike talks be started at the disarmament conference to block the emergence of weapons into outer space.

II

Space exploration today is being oriented more and more to earth, to practical business on our planet. It is time to set about tackling major space exploration projects by the joint efforts of mankind in the interests of world progress and security.

It is unreasonable to scatter and duplicate the efforts of states in space exploration. Their rational use through coordination and through the pooling of efforts would yield a cumulative effect and make realistic what one, even most advanced country, cannot accomplish singlehanded.

Cooperation among states in outer space could become a bridge for stronger trust and mutual understanding among them on earth as well. The USSR is prepared to develop it with all the states both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis. We stand for cooperation, open and attainable to all, without any discrimination, for cooperation yielding tangible benefits to the peoples. We stand for cooperation among scientists and engineers of all the countries of the world in the accomplishment of peaceful space projects to make outer space a veritable world laboratory.

The Soviet Union submits for the consideration of the international community of states the following stage-by-stage programme of joint practical actions in peaceful exploration of outer space. The three-stage programme has the aim to lay before the year 2000 solid material, political, legal and organizational "star peace" foundations.

First Stage (organizational). The study of the requirements of the peoples of the world in using space technology shall be done over a period of five years, with due account for present-day possibilities of and prospects for the development of space systems.

To consider the problem of outer space in its entirety and to agree upon the basic areas of comprehensive projects, also principles of qualitatively new, broad-scale international cooperation in its peaceful exploration it is proposed to hold not later than 1990 and international conference or a special UN General Assembly session on questions of outer space or to consider these questions at some other relevant forum. The forum would approve the programme of actions for the 1990s and for the next 10-15 years. It would institute a World Space Organization (WSO) and under its aegis specialised programmes for the realization of concrete projects of cooperation. The U.N. Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space could undertake to bring about the first-stage measures, including preparations for the conference.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, efforts should be concentrated on developing big projects of using space technology for solution of such tasks of socio-economic development, common to all countries, as
-- Communication, navigation, rescue for people on earth, in the atmosphere and outer space;
-- remote probing of the earth in the interests of agriculture, development of the natural resources of the land and the world ocean;
-- the study and preservation of the biosphere of the earth, establishment of a global weather forecasting service and notification of natural calamities;
-- the use of new sources of energy, creation of new materials and technologies, including those for medicine and biology, establishment of a number of productions with the use of deep vacuum and weightlessness.

In addition to this, considering the accumulated experience, specifically the recent success in the exploration of Halley's Comet, it is expedient to develop exploration of outer space and celestial bodies by geophysical methods and by means of automatic interplanetary stations. Proposing such projects, the Soviet Union believes that these projects should incarnate the best accomplishments of the world engineering thought, should be the result of equitable and really mutually beneficial cooperation of all states, should bring them real benefits with special account for the requirements of developing states.

In our opinion, it would be realistic and fair that the major means on the implementation of such international projects should be earmarked by the space powers and other economically developed countries; developing states could participate in these projects on easy terms, and the least developed -- could receive scientific and technological results of the work as aid for the aims of their development. The Soviet Union declares its readiness to exchange its accomplishments in outer space, to launch peaceful space vehicles of other countries and international organizations with Soviet carrier rockets on mutually acceptable terms.

Second stage (material preparations) would embrace the first half of 1990s. It will deal with designing and creating space systems under agreed upon projects. The transition to exploitation of these or other systems would be done as soon as they are ready. Certainly, the efforts and means could initially be concentrated on priority projects, considering specifically the possibilities of early ensuring their paying back and using the experience accumulated for the solution of the subsequent tasks. The comrehensive use of space systems in the global study of the condition of the biosphere of the earth in order to elaborate and carry through concrete measures for its preservation would be one of the main tasks. In other words, on the threshold of the third millenium the states would poor their space accomplishments to save the planet earth.

Activities of the WSO would start broadening. It would get down to coordinating national space exploration plans, establishing the exchange of the results of space activities, rendering assistance to the countries, particularly those making the first space exploration steps, in getting place for their instruments and organizing experiments at space objects of other countries, encouraging broad-scale joint space projects.

The WSO would establish links and cooperation with other international organizations which carry out projects in peaceful uses of outer space. Coordination of activities of specialized international programmes of ensuring the utmost rationality and efficiency of all cooperation on a global scale would be one of the main functions of the WSO.

Third stage (of implementation). All areas of cooperation would be filled with materially tangible content by the year 2000. Launchings of appropriate spacecraft would be gradually implemented, functioning of relevant ground systems organized and specialized programmes in various spheres of space technology application would start operating on the self-repayment principle, yielding practical returns. This would promote creating organizational and material infrastructure for a whole number of major projects on joint construction of spacecraft, including orbital stations and platforms for scientific and commercial undertakings, interplanetary manned spaceships for practical exploration and use of the moon even in the first decades of the 21st century, which could be also used as a base flights to other planets. In other words, as a result of implementing the programme proposed by the USSR, near-earth outer space would be used, by joint efforts, also in the interests of all the peoples on the earth, and this would create real prerequisites for turning the terrestrial civilization into an inerterplanetary one from the very beginning of the thired millennium.

III

It is a logical and necessary step to set up a world space organization so as to coordinate efforts of states at a qualitatively new stage of cooperation in space exploration, including the implementation of major material projects. The Soviet Union regards the WSO as a universal inter-state organization with its own charter in the form of an international treaty, associated with the U.N. through an agreement on co-operation. It would coordinate the implementation of specialized programmes. The organization would be financed primarily by countries possessing large space potentials and by other economically developed states.

The WSO's efforts would be directed towards peaceful exploration of outer space and control over observance of agreements on preventing the spread of the arms race to it as they are concluded. To exercise such a control, it would initially use technical facilities granted by powers and later -- its own facilities. The WSO would promote a possibility for all the states to use in practice achievements of space science and technology for purposes and needs of their social and economic development and would help developing countries become direct participants in the great process of space exploration.

This is the concrete "star peace" programme proposed by the Soviet Union to the world community, which firmly believes that the terrestrial civilization should enter the 21st century with this programme and not with the insane "star wars" plans.

NEWS CONFERENCE HELD AT UN ON SALT II DEBATE

LD112216 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] New York June 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reporting:

The permanent Misssion of the U.S.S.R. at the United Nations held a press conference today to attract attention to the virtual refusal of the United States to comply in the future with the 1972 and 1979 Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaties.

President Reagan's May 27, 1986 speech shows that the United States unilaterally renounces the obligations under the existing agreements as they begin to contradict the realization of new U.S. armament programs, said Vladimir Shustov, deputy permanent representatives of the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations. This means that the U.S. Administration is prepared to jeopardise the security of all nations and makes a deliberate attempt to scale up the arms race further. The case in point is an overt effort to achieve military advantages and upset the strategic military parity existing between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, he said.

The American side alleges that the United States showed restraint in the military sphere for as long as the strategic offensive arms limitation agreements have been in force, and that it is pressing for new, more effective, nuclear arms limitation agreements, the Soviet representative said. However, against the backdrop of the well-known major Soviet initiatives in the arms limitation field the United States is doing nothing to achieve the jointly announced aim of terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. Moreover, we witness the adoption of ever new U.S. nuclear arms buildup programs, preparation for the production of a new barbarous mass annihilation weapon -- binary chemical weapons -- and plans for projecting the arms race to space. To this date calls for joining in the moratorium on nuclear explosions announced by the Soviet Union last August have been ignored. Vladimir Shustov emphasized that the Soviet Union would not be watching indifferently how the United States was breaking down the existing strategic offensive arms limitation agreements. As soon as the United States goes beyond the established limits on armaments or breaches in some other way the basic provisions of those treaties which both sides have observed to date, the Soviet Union will consider itself free from the existing commitments.

It will take all the necessary practical measures to prevent the military parity from being upset, the Soviet representative emphasized.

ARTICLE CITES U.S. CRITICS OF SALT II POLICY

PM111525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by L. Koryavin: "At the Nuclear Abyss. The Echo of a New Lethal Weapon Test in Nevada"]

[Text] Washington -- The latest nuclear explosion in Nevada is the apotheosis of the unbridled militarist campaign recently unleashed in the United States. Throughout the past week the U.S. military machine has been running at full speed. Not only the conveyor belts of the military-industrial complex, but also the carefully developed propaganda system. This has been set in motion in order to stupefy public opinion and justify the arms race.

First the U.S. president and then an entire flock of "hawks" came down on SALT II. Washington has deliberately decided to break the restrictive barrier and release the flywheel of the arms race. The unceasing nuclear tests are also subordinate to this aim. Washington is placing its stake on strength. It refused to join the moratorium introduced by the Soviet Union and, forcing the pace of nuclear weapons modernization, is attempting to use these weapons in its political game in the international arena. In his most recent message to Congress, President Reagan presented the "argument" that increasing U.S. military might will, allegedly, assist negotiations on reaching agreement on nuclear arms reductions.

The latest test is the 5th this year and the 12th since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorim on 6 August 1985. In all, the number of officially announced U.S. nuclear explosions carried out since 1951 has reached 651!

Symbolically, the code name of the latest explosion is "ravine" [Ushchelye]. It is precisely into the nuclear ravine that the American maniacs threaten to hurl mankind. And another thing. The explosion was blasphemously carried out on 5 June -- on World Environmental Conservation Day, traditionally marked in accordance with a UN resolution.

When preparations were under way for the latest test, a group of activists from the antiwar movement once again tried to penetrate the testing ground in Nevada. Risking their lives, they appealed for other lives to be saved -- lives threatened by nuclear death. The activists said that as a result of the unceasing tests in Nevada the atmosphere in the United States is being deliberately poisoned. With underground explosions, they stressed, radioactivity is ejected that is damaging to people's health and the environment.

The group of daredevil activists who appeared in Nevada are not the only people who are indignant at the U.S. Administration policy. The representatives of many political and social circles are also deeply alarmed by the continuing nuclear tests and the White House desire to torpedo SALT II. Serious concern is also apparent in the U.S. Congress.

Norman Dicks, member of the House of Representatives, has submitted a resolution urging the administration not to raise the ceiling on the deployment of strategic systems defined by the corresponding arms control agreements. The congressman stressed that the draft resolution he has submitted is aimed at "preventing the rejection of exceptionally important numerical limits on arms without Congress' approval." In the Capitol building prominent U.S. senators held a press conference during which they stated their decisive support of SALT II. "The President's rejection of SALT II," Senator John Chafee said, "will lead to the collapse of the arms control process and renew the arms race. The administration has taken a shortsighted and dangerous decision."

In his speech Senator John Heinz pointed out the fact that the Soviet Union strictly observes the quantitative restrictions on strategic weapons systems defined by SALT II. In the words of Senator Dale Bumpers SALT II enjoys the support in Congress of representatives of both the Democratic and Republican parties. "If we fail to persuade the President to alter his decision," he stressed, "the nuclear arms race will get out of control." Sensible words. They should be heeded by the White House, which, contrary to U.S. national intersts, is continuing nuclear tests and whipping up the arms race.

ADELMAN SALT STATEMENT, ARMS AGENCY SCORED

PM120844 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Jun 86 p 9

["Competent Person's Opinion" by Prof M. Milshteyn: "About the 'Formula To Replace SALT II'" -- first three paragraphs are LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, recently made a statement in an attempt to justify the U.S. President's decision to abandon compliance with the provisions of SALT II.

"The United States has offered to the USSR a formula to replace SALT II," K. Adelman said in particular. "No talks will be required to ensure that the new verification [kontrol] measures come in force... We will adjust [korrektirovat] our forces not according to a seriously flawed... unratified and broken treaty, but according to the Soviet threat."

We asked a specialist on disarmament questions for his opinion on this statement. Here is what Prof M. Milshteyn said:

The purpose of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is to elaborate and coordinae U.S. policy at the arms limitation talks. It was set up back in 1961 under a special arms control law passed by the U.S. Congress. It was no accident that on many occasions in the past, directors of this agency headed the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. This is what happened in the early seventies, for example, when G. Smith headed the U.S. delegation, and it also happened under the Carter administration when P. Warnke was simultaneously head of the delegation and leader of the agency in question. The agency's representatives not only took part in the talks but also strove to a greater or lesser extent to reach specific mutually acceptable accords at them.

The agency's position and role changed when the Reagan administration came to power. Its main efforts were concentrated on discrediting agreements and treaties on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, primarily the SALT II agreement. For this purpose the agency made considerable efforts to select biased and farfetched facts of alleged violations of this treaty by the Soviet Union. People known as opponents of agreements with the Soviet Union started heading the agency. K. Adelman was appointed to this position after playing a far from insignificant role in the making of the U.S. President's decision to abandon compliance with the provisions of the 1972 Interim Agreement Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms (SALT I) and the treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II).

It is well known that President Reagan's 27 May statement aroused a sharply negative reaction both inside the country and beyond its borders. In response, the U.S. Administration launched a broad propaganda campaign to substantiate the advisability of its decision. A certain position in the campaign has also been assigned to the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

K. Adelman's statement consists of vague expressions and is aimed at those who have no knowledge of the history of the talks and are insufficiently familiar with the essence and importance of the agreements that were concluded. He speaks about some kind of U.S. proposal to institute "a formula to replace SALT II." Moreover, the main point in his view is the reduction of the warheads that "cause damage," not those whose limitation is envisaged by SALT II. As if there were nuclear warheads that bring benefits. It is, furthermore, still not clear: Why should this require the abandonment of concluded agreements? Nor is it clear why all these "attractive" proposals cannot be discussed at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. And why the SALT II "violations" of which the statement speaks cannot be discussed and cleared up to mutual satisfaction using the machinery already existing in Geneva? The point still is that the concluded agreements impose serious mutual limitations on new military programs, hinder and restrict the implementation of plans by the United States to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union, enshrine the principle of equality and equal security, and ensure movement toward further arms reduction. This simply does not suit the incumbent U.S. Administration, which is interested in undermining the military-strategic parity to its own advantage.

NUCLEAR, STRATEGIC ARMS GROUPS MEET IN GENEVA

LD111107 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 11 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on nuclear and space arms held a plenary meeting here today at the initiative of the USSR delegation. The group on strategic offensive arms met on the same day within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and strategic arms.

PONOMAREV VIEWS W. EUROPEAN SPLIT OVER CW ISSUE

LD112331 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

As the Belgian press reported, the Belgian Government has instructed its permanent representative at the NATO headquarters to officially inform the leadership of the NATO alliance, as well as all NATO member countries of Belgium's stand on the question of chemical weapons, set out in the resolution of the Chamber of Representatives of the Belgian parliament of June 4 of this year. The resolution prohibits the deployment of chemical weapons on Belgian territory under any circumstances. The Belgian parliamentarians at the same time demanded that Wildfried Martens' government should press for the conlcusion of an international agreement on the complete ban on the production and use of chemical weapons.

This decision, undoubtedly, reflects in certain measure the growing concern of Western Europeans over the recent sanctioning by the NATO military bodies of the start of the production of the new generation of chemical weapons in the USA, binary weapons, meant for the deployment and use in warfare in Western Europe.

It should be recalled that at the Brussels session of the NATO military bodies late in May, Washington brought pressure on its allies and managed to get their consent to the production by the Pentagon of binary weapons with nerve gas. And the permission of the U.S. Congress to the government to start the production of one of the most horrible types of weapons of mass destruction hinged on that consent. Not all of the United States allies in NATO agreed to Washington's demand, but the U.S. Government ignored their opinion in order to embark on the production of chemical weapons meant for Europe.

Though some of the United States' closest allies, among them Bonn, say that binary weapon will be deployed only in "crisis situation", the question of bringing binary charges to Western Europe and the schedule of their delivery will be decided in Washington, not in other NATO capital. So another U.S. weapon of mass destruction is added to lethal armaments of various kinds with which Europe is already inundated. The U.S. Administration is least of all concerned over the menace that chemical weapons deployed in West European countries pose for their population. Washington has already imposed on Europe "Pershing-2" missiles and cruise missiles. And it was guided in this by its own globalist ambitions, not by security of West European peoples.

No reasoning can justify the build-up of every new kinds of arms in a densely populated region, such as Europe, particularly at the time when the peace forces are conducting an intensive quest for the ways of an early ridding of the continent of the most destructive weapon systems. Leaders in many NATO capitals talk about the striving for disarmament, for the easing of East-West tension. But in reality they join in new U.S. plans of arms build-up, including the militarisation of outer space. Acting in this way these leaders first of all deceive themselves and the public of their countries. The NATO circles assure everybody that they adhere to disarmament while, at the same time, they embark on a new spiral of the arms race, the nuclear and chemical weapons race.

The USSR and its allies declare for ridding Europe of nuclear and chemical weapons of annihilation by the end of this century. They demand the elimination of these weapons, not their build-up. And if the United States and its partners in NATO are really interested in chemical disarmament, they must confirm this by practical deeds, at the negotiating table. The Soviet Union has long been inviting them to such talks.

GDR PROPOSES CHEMICAL WEAPONS-FREE REGION

PM110859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Document"]

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jun -- The document "Principles and Main Directions of Future Talks Between the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG on the Creation of a Chemical Weapon-Free Zone in Europe" has been presented to the heads of the Belgian, Danish, Netherlands, and Norwegian diplomatic missions in the GDR. The GDR's readiness for immediate direct contacts with representatives of the said countries, and also of Luxembourg, was confirmed.

It was pointed out that talks on creating a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe could make a weighty contribution to the cause of the universal prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons. The GDR resolutely advocates a universal ban on chemical weapons and, at the same time, the regional settlement of this question as a step in this direction.

KORNILOV ARTICLE STRESSES NEED FOR DISARMAMENT

PM111440 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Jun 86 p 3

[Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov "View of Events": "Time of Important Decisions"]

[Text] The next session of the Conference on Disarmament will open in Geneva in a few days, on 10 June. The upcoming forum is attracting considerable public and press attention. This is natural. More than 50,000 nuclear charges have been accumulated in the world as a result of the arms race unleashed by imperialism, and their total yield is 5,000 times greater than that of all the explosives used in the entire history of wars. The astronomical sum of $800 billion is spent on producing tools of destruction and death in the world every year. Under these conditions the dismantling of the material apparatus of war has become the truly key problem of international relations.

This session of the Conference on Disarmament is starting its work at a time when the USSR's peace offensive is continuing. M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement, the foreign policy initiatives formulated in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, and the Soviet Union's proposals advanced since the congress have elicited and are continuing to elicit a very broad international response and are inspiring new hopes in the hearts of millions. Eminent politicians and public figures of various countries, well-known scientists, and authoritative military experts highly evaluate the comprehensive Soviet program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and respond warmly to the USSR's appeal for the sword of Damocles, which has been hanging over the people since the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to be removed finally and irreversibly before the end of the century.

True to its principled policy of peace, the Soviet Union is going to the Geneva forum firmly resolved to do everything possible to advance the cause of disarmament. Our country proceeds from the premise that now that the world is at a critical juncture, we must not confine ourselves to compromise decisions that would slow the arms race in certain directions merely in order for it to accelerate with redoubled force in other directions. The time has come when all states, regardless of their social system and level of economic development, must together take large steps toward ridding the planet of nuclear and other weapons, so that security for each person also means security for all people.

Of course, the road to a nuclear-free world is not easy or simple. Mankind has to overcome the numerous obstacles and barriers being erected by the enemies of detente and peace. Chief among the obstacles of this kind are the attempts by U.S. and NATO imperialist circles to militarize space and saturate near-earth space with space-strike weapons, turning it into a military briedgehead. You do not have to be a specialist in the military sphere to realize that the situation could get out of control as a result of the transfer of the arms race to space. This is why the Soviet Union, pointing out that there is no type of weapon that it is not prepared to reduce and eliminate on a reciprocal basis, by agreement with other states, particularly emphasizes the paramount, exclusive importance of the question of strike weapons in space.

The world's people have a vital interest in ending nuclear explosions. The USSR's position on this is well known: Not only does our country consistently pursue a policy of reaching an international accord on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests but it has also unilaterally introduced a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, calling on the United States to follow its example.

This is one approach to the key problems of the present day, many of which will be discussed at the Geneva conference -- an approach dictated by concern for peace and by profound understanding of the fact that disarmament is the chief way to assert new, just international usages and to build a safe world. This approach is hailed by all who value clear skies over the planet. It arouses a different, diametrically opposite reaction in the camp of the U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, which have still not abandoned their illusory but extremely dangerous hopes that they will be able to dictate their will to sovereign countries and peoples by relying on force and turning the latest achievements of scientific and technical thinking into weapons of mass destruction. "Nuclear war cannot be won and must not be started," the U.S. President declared back in 1984 in the pages of the New York weekly AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE. These are the words, but what is Washington's actual policy and with what does it actually respond to the Soviet peace initiatives?

It responds to the appeal to prevent the arms race from being shifted into space and to turn near-earth space into an arena of peaceful and mutually advantageous scientific cooperation by accelerating preparations for "star wars." To the proposal to ban nuclear weapon tests -- by conducting more and more nuclear explosions on Nevada test sites. To the initiatives aimed at strengthening strategic stability -- by placing explosives beneath SALT II, which was the result of many years of Soviet-U.S. cooperation in the seventies. To the calls to ban barbarous chemical weapons -- by sanctioning the production of a new generation of such weapons -- binary weapons. Different actions, but the aim is the same: to upset at any cost and by any means the military-strategic parity that has come about in the world, so as to dictate its will on sovereign countries and peoples by acquiring a longer and sharper nuclear space sword.

Of course, the Soviet Union cannot and will not look on without concern as the United States feverishly replenishes its already chock-full military arsenals with more and more new kinds and systems of destructive weapons and tears up existing agreements and accords. Our country has always found -- and undoubtedly will continue to find -- an effective reply to any challenge from those who would like once again to test our military and technological potential.

But the policy of competing with one another to produce tools of destruction and death, pushing the planet toward the abyss of nuclear self-immolation, is not our choice; this policy runs counter to common sense and is arousing growing opposition in all peace-loving states and all peoples. Statistics attest that, whereas more than 5 million perished in 18th-century wars and almost 6 million in 19th-century wars, in our century World War I took 10 million and World War II more than 50 million human lives.

But even these terrible figures relate to the "prenuclear era" -- so what would a nuclear clash mean today, when so much ammunition has been stockpiled in the world that specialists merely argue over how many times or tens of times over mankind could be destroyed?!

Changes in the modern world, the fruits of the scientific and technical revolution, and the very course of events attest very convincingly that the world has become too small and fragile for wars and all kinds of "strong-arm methods" and that the time has come to resolutely revise the aggressive and hegemonist thesis constructed in the West that force and force alone is the only "effective argument" in relations among countries and peoples; it is quite obvious that not only nuclear war but also the preparations for it can bring no one political gain. In other words, it is a question of the need for new approaches and new political thinking, which presupposes a higher degree of flexibility in foreign policy and the readiness and will to reach agreement with partners in an honest and businesslike manner on reducing and then eliminating the threat of nuclear war. To reach agreement before it is too late.

The facts attest that sober assessments of what is happening has great difficulty making its way through the dense layer of prejudices and preconceptions in the thinking of many Western politicians, and some of them seemingly have no desire whatsoever to draw serious conclusions from their own and other people's experience. And yet, in the face of the threat of a nuclear apocalypse, mankind as a whole is beginning to comprehend the simple truth that, in order to survive, it is necessary to proceed in international relations not from narrowly understood interests, which set countries and peoples against each other, but from interests and desires common to all. Graphic confirmation of this is provided by the constantly strengthening front of active fighters for peace. Is the growing potential of peace not indicated, for example, by such facts as the recent powerful demonstrations in defense of peace in Greece, the "people's peace march" which began a few days ago in Japan, or, say, the "great peace march" on Washington" taking place in the United States?

The memorial stone in Hiroshima bears this inscription: "Sleep peacefully, the mistake will not be repeated." This oath to the memory of those who died, an oath to the present and future generations, obliges politicians of all states to rise above national egoism, tactical calculations, arguments, and dissension, which are insignificant by comparison with the preservation of our chief asset -- peace on the planet. Time will show whether those circles in the West that are so stubbornly opposed to progress in the cause of disarmament will realize that in our time sensible solutions cannot be found on the warpath -- neither international nor internal solutions. As for the Soviet country, the struggle against the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of peace was and still is the main direction of its foreign policy.

IPPNW COMMENTS ON CHINA VISIT, FUTURE OF GROUP

LD111244 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- A delegation of senior members of the movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, led by its Co-Presidents Academician Yevgeniy Chazov (USSR) and Prof Bernard Lown (USA), was in Beijing on a five-day visit at the invitation of the All-China Society of Medical Workers.

Before departure from Beijing for Japan, they gave an interview to IZVESTIA's own correspondent in the Chinese capital.

Dr. Lown described the visit as "positive" and conversations with their Chinese colleagues as "friendly". He said they had very interesting discussions at the Chinese Association for International Understanding and the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament.

He described as very useful the meeting with Wan Li, deputy premier of the State Council, who set out China's viewpoint that "in order to develop, there must be peace."

On many acute problems, the positions of China and the physicians' were identical (non-first use of nuclear weapons, ending nuclear tests, etc). Besides, the Chinese stressed the immense role of the peace movement, with physicians being part of that movement.

"There are all conditions for pooling our efforts and marching together," Lown said.

Asked to comment on the physicians' prescription, reaffirmed at the recent IPPNW congress in Cologne, to introduce immediately a moratorium on all nuclear explosions as a first necessary step towards reversing the nuclear arms race, the American professor said:

"Our argument was: Nuclear weapon testing is a terrible thing. Ever more sophisticated first-strike weapons are being developed. This is dangerous. Something must be done to put an end to that.

Everything begins with the first step. From our viewpoint, a moratorium can be such a first step. There are all conditions for that."

Lown said that they became sure of that during the recent meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretarty of the CPSU Central Committee. The Chinese colleagues listened with attention to their reasoning.

Academician Chazov said to the newspaper correspondent, "we felt the interest of the Chinese physicians in establishing contacts with our movement. We believe that China's direct participation in the physicians' movement would make it weightier.

Chinese doctors attended the Budapest and the Cologne congress as observers. We have now officially invited them to the next congress to be held in Moscow in the summer 1987."

"It is indicative," Chazov said, "That public and political figures showed interest in the international movement of physicians. It seems that the movement has acquired the character when it cannot be disregarded.

150,000 physicians from 49 national organizations are currently involved in the movement.

On the other hand, during our discussions with health workers, we talked not only about biological aspects, but also about the need to keep outer space free from weapons.

We proposed that a global medical health system be established instead of the Strategic Defence Inititiave. Chinese doctors backed the proposal."

Chazov delivered a lecture on problems of atherosclerosis at the cardiological centre of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. At Beijing's cardiological hospital, he met with prominent Prof Wu Yongkai, the doyen of Chinese medicine widely known in the Soviet Union.

On plans of the delegations's trip to Japan, Chazov pointed out that Japan was the first country to have experienced the horrors of nuclear catastrophe. "I think that our visit will help invigorate the physicians' movement. The main item on the agenda is: Our prescription -- to ban nuclear weapon tests."

Hiroshima News Conference

LD111340 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Hiroshima June 11 TASS -- International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) favours the immediate termination of all nuclear tests non-use elimination of weapons of mass annihilation and the direction of the funds released as a result of stopping the arms race for medical and social purposes, Prof Bernard Lown (USA), IPPNW co-president, told a press conference here today.

Together with the other co-president, Academician Yevgeniy Chazov of the USSR, they are heading a delegation of physicians opposed to nuclear weapons on a visit to Japan.

Dr. Lown said that physicians came out with a "medical prescription" for ridding mankind of the nuclear menace at the movement's latest congress in Cologne by calling for an end to nuclear testing.

They proceeded from the premise that tests accelerated the arms race and were leading to the development of ever more sophisticated first-strike weapons.

Lown expressed satisfaction with the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and said that the United States should join it as soon as possible.

At present, Lown said, there had been amassed an enormous quantity of nuclear warheads with their yield exceeding that of more than a million Hiroshima bombs.

Regrettably, disarmament talks held so far failed to result in cuts in nuclear missile arsenals. On the contrary, their destructive power grew three-four times over the last quarter-century. "It is necessary to stop the dangerous process that is leading mankind toward self-destruction," Lown pointed out.

He emphasised that physicians opposed the plans to turn outer space into an arena of nuclear rivalry and backed any measures leading to detente and reduction of armaments.

Far from all people in the world realized the immense threat posed by the nuclear weapons, said Yevgeniy Chazov.

"The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant warns of that danger and draws attention to problems of nuclear contamination. What happened at Chernobyl was merely an emission of radioactive steam, but the efforts of the entire state were required to eliminate the consequences of accident.

In the event of nuclear war, medicine will be unable to help the people."

Ian Maddocks (Australia) IPPNW vice-president, drew journalists' attention to the Soviet doctors' efforts to help victims of the Chernobyl accident.

He said that during their recent trip to the USSR, they toured a hospital where these people were being treated. He observed that Soviet physicians demonstrated high professional skills and exclusive sympathy for their patients.

REPORT BLAMES U.S. FOR LACK OF ARMS REDUCTIONS

LD111104 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm June 11 TASS -- That there is no progress in reduction of armaments, nuclear ones in the first place, is mainly due to the U.S.A.'s unconstructive position, experts of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, SIPRI, said in their annual report on armaments and disarmament in the world in 1986.

As for the Soviet Union, the report pointed out, it made a significant step at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments, including on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons. The USA, however, continues deploying these weapons and is not going to stop implementing its "Strategic Defense Initiative", which is stalling progress at the talks.

The development of ABM systems, however, threatens to undermine the Soviet-American ABM Treaty and wreck the SALT-I and SALT 2 treaties, the yearbook points out.

At the same time, the Pentagon is stepping up modernisation of all systems of strategic nuclear weapons, including B-1 bombers, air-based cruise missiles, Trident missile systems and MX ground-based missiles. That the problem of terminating nuclear tests has not been solved is due to the White House refusal. While the Soviet Union introduced on August 6, 1985, and then extended, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, the USA continued in defiance to explode their nuclear devices and refused to resume talks on reaching a treaty on a complex and general ban on nuclear weapons tests.

And all this despite the fact that the majority of countries, parties to the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, are strongly advocating the achievement of progress in this field.

The Reagan administration, the report pointed out, has pushed through the decision to start the production of chemical binary munitions. The governments of West European NATO countries, Britain and West Germany in the first place, became the target of strong pressure exerted to give their consent to American plans of chemical rearmament. However, the majority of European states do not wish to offer their territory for storing new chemical weapons.

FURTHER REPORTS ON WARSAW PACT POLITICAL MEETING

Petrovskiy News Conference

LD111829 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Correspondent V. Stefanov report from Budapest; from the "Vermya" newscast]

[Text] A press conference was held today at the Budapest International Press Center. It devoted to the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The attention of those taking part in the press conference was focused the final documents from the meeting and above all the address by the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO member-states and all European countries setting out a program for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

Answering a question from Soviet television as to the significance of the proposal put forward in Budapest, the USSR deputy foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] [Video shows Petrovskiy speaking at press conference] The significance of the program is manifested in several aspects. First, it is of exceptionally great importance in itself, since it concerns the reduction of conventional armaments, many types of which approach mass destrution weapons in their destructiveness. Second, it is exceptionally important also for the fact that it reinforces the efforts being made to achieve the total elimination everywhere of nuclear weapons. This program is a convincing rebuttal of those arguements that are being made by certain people in the West to the effect that the socialist countries are striving for nuclear disarmament in order to have a preponderance in conventional armaments. As is well known, Europe was at one time the pioneer of detente, and I should like to hope that the voice now to be heard from Budapest concerning a reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces will serve as a signal for the start of a movement to limit armaments in Europe. This is of exceptionally great importance for the European Continent. [end recording]

Ostroumov on Socialist Relations

AU111923 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Jun 86 p 5

[Interview with Gerogiy Sergeyevich Ostroumov, counsellor of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Soviet delegation at the Warsaw Pact summit meeting in Budapest, by Pal Dokor at the Hilton Hotel in Budapest on 9 June: "New Dynamism in the Socialist Countries' Policy." First paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] Georgiy Sergeyevich Ostroumov, counsellor of the CPSU Central Committee, is active in the department of the Central Committee which is the workshop of Soviet policy toward the socialist countries. He has been studying the political systems of the socialist countries for 30 years, including more than 10 years as staff member of the Central Committee. His name in Hungarian means "sharp-witted" and his orginal profession is that of a lawyer and author of several public law and political works. As a researcher at the Institute of State and Legal Sciences of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, he participated at the end of the sixties in creating the four-volume work: "Introduction to the Theory of Public Law." Gerorgiy Ostroumov arrived in Budapest with the Soviet delegation accompanying Mikhail Gorbachev to the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

At the Hilton Hotel on 9 June he gave to our foreign political correspondent Pal Bokor the following interview, in which he discusses in a theoretically profound manner the fundamental issues connected with the renewal of the economic and political cooperation of the socialist countries.

[Ostroumov] I would like to stress that we are coordinating and harmonizing more closely both our large-scale and global and European proposals with our allies and with the other socialist countries. The dynamism of our foreign policy is reflected in the fact that the relations between the Soviet Union and the highest level leaders of the socialist countries are becoming increasingly close and operational. Ever since the CPSU plenum in April 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev has practically met all the heads of the fraternal socialist countries at a series of meetings and even met some of them several times. Comrade Gorbachev's current visit to Hungary and his meetings and talks with the Hungarian leaders are also proof of this new dynamism. I think this proves concretely enough the dynamism of our policy in our relations with the friendly countries.

[Bokor] From time to time there are attempts to misinterpret the nature of these relations. A REUTER report from Budapest dated 9 June, for example, says that "the experience of the Hungarian economic reform, a reform that resembles the capitalist market economy, will be an important point on the agenda of the talks." This is a rather transparent allusion to the West's claim that the Soviet Union might disapprove of the trend of Hungarian economic development.

[Ostroumov] There are two sides to this question. One side is that our enemies -- and here I mean the enemies of the Soviet Union, of socialist Hungary, and of socialism in general -- are indeed very worried by the possibility of our countries' unity of action and harmonized stand. This is frightening to them because they are well aware of the fact that our main strength lies in this unity, in unity of action, in identity of concepts and identical interpretation of the current international situation. And if this is frightening to them, then it is understandable that, following their own strategic and political goals, they try to somehow provoke a weakening of our relations and a breach of confidence among our countries. In fact there is nothing new in this trend; they have been trying to do this for a long time. The capitalist countries' so-called differentiating policy toward the socialist countries is well known, and the aim of this policy is also clear: to confront the socialist countries with one another and thus weaken them. Therefore, one must not be surprised that now, too, on the occasion of this current visit, they try to disturb our cooperation. I think our parties have a clear-cut position in this respect. Comrade Janos Kadar has often denounced these attempts, and we are also well aware of them, and these attempts are of course doomed to fail.

If we now go beyond our enemies' futile attempts to interfere in our relations and we seriously talk about understanding and making use of each others' experiences, then we must also point out that it would be rather naive to state that the Soviet Union and Hungary can have absolutely identical and completely indistinguishable views and concepts on the way to solve economic problems. No serious researcher or political observer -- not to mention the heads of our parties -- has ever claimed that the problems of the peoples' economy can be solved in completely identical forms and with identical methods in the Soviet Union and Hungary. This is obvious. We are talking about something else here, namely, that in searching for more efficient methods leading to the solutions of economic problems, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and the other socialist countries start from the common principles of socialism, which are of course uniform for all of us. The research being conducted both in Hungary and in the Soviet Union takes place within the framework of socialism, of scientific socialism, and on the soil of Marxism-Leninism. There is no reason to be surprised that the Soviet Union is following with attention the Hungarian experiences, particularly the economic experiences.

In like manner, there is no reason to be surprised that our Hungarian friends are studying our experiences with attention. This does not mean that Hungary should copy the Soviet experiences or the other way round. It was said at our party congresses -- and Mikhail Gorbachev also spoke about this -- that it is necessary to study each other's experiences because this is in the interest of all of us, Hungary, the Soviet Union, as well as world socialism.

Separate Bloc Leader Meeting

LD111759 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 11 TASS -- After the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, a separate meeting and talks have been held between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of State, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechslovakia Central Committee, president of Czechoslovakia. The meeting and talks were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Gorbachev Leaves for Moscow

LDI11328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (TASS) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left Budapest for Moscow. He was in Hungary on a friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and led the Soviet delegation at the conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states' Political Consultative Committee.

Departing with him were members of the Soviet delegation at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee: A.A. Gromyko, N.I. Ryzhkov, E.A. Shevardnadze, S.L. Sokolov, and V.A. Medvedev.

They were seen off at the airport by Comrades J. Kadar, P. Losonczi, G. Lazar, M. Szuros, P. Varkonyi, F. Karpati, and other officials.

Among those seeing them off were Hungarian Ambassador to the USSR S. Rajnai and USSR Ambassador to Hungary B.I. Stukalin.

Cables Message to Budapest

LD111448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] On his way from Budapest to Moscow, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev sent from the plane a cable in which he gives thanks for the cordial hospitality he received. The cable says that the results of the comradely conversations held during the course of the visit will undoubtedly make for further development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the USSR and Hungary.

The decisions and initiatives approved at the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states reflect the CPSU and the MSZMP's desire to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples and to consolidate the unity and interaction of the socialist community.

Delegation Welcomed on Return

LD112242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, who stayed in Hungary on a friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and who led a Soviet delegation at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting, arrived in Moscow from Budapest today.

He was accompanied by the following members of the Soviet delegation at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee: Comrades Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, and Medvedev.

At the airport they were met by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Zaykov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, and Chebrikov; CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate members Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh, and Talyzin; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Comrades Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zemyanin, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, and Yakovlev; Comrade Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and others.

TV Shows Departure, Arrival

LD112334 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in the "Vremya" newscast at 1700 GMT on 11 June 1986 carries video reports on CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's departure from Budapest and return to Moscow today following the end of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Budapest.

The Budapest departure report opens with a brief shot of the Budapest airport building with socialist countries' flags flying. Gorbachev and other figures take their places in a line-up in the following order, from left to right: Gromyko, Gorbachev, Kadar, Ryzhkov, Losonczi, Shevardnadze, and Lazar. The group breaks up after some moments. Raisa Gorbacheva is seen accompanied by Mrs Kadar.

Gorbachev puts his arm around Kadar's shoulder and the two embrace. Then the members of the Soviet delegation pass along a line of Hungarian dignitaries and shake hands, in the following order: Gorbachev, Gromyko, Raisa Gorbacheva, Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, and Medvedev. Next, Gorbachev shakes hands with Poluyanchik, Aeroflot's general director of the International Air Services Administration. Finally, the Soviet delegation mounts the aircraft steps and Gorbachev and Raisa Gorbacheva turn to wave. The camera shows a close-up of Kadar and Mrs Kadar.

The Moscow arrival report shows Gorbachev and Raisa Gorbacheva as they descend the aircraft steps. The welcoming group is arranged in several rows as follows, from left to right: front row -- Chebrikov, Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Zaykov, Solomentsev, and Ligachev; second row -- Kapitonov, Dobrynin, Dolgikh, Talyzin, Yakovlev, Razumovskiy, Biryukova, and Demichev. Various other figures stand behind these. None of these other figures present in the group can be identified.

Gorbachev shakes hands with Ligachev, Solomentsev, Zaykov, Aliyev, and Vorotnikov. Gromyko, Ryzhkov, and Sokolov can then be seen shaking hands with various members of the welcoming group. Finally, Raisa Gorbacheva is shown as she shakes hands with those in the front row.

FURTHER ON CEMA FOOD INDUSTRY COMMISSION

PM111045 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by V. Gordeyev: "CEMA" Increasing Cooperation"]

[Text] A session of the CEMA standing commission for cooperation in the sphere of the food industry has opened in Prague. Speeding up the solution to the food problem -- this task, in particular, was set by the CEMA economic summit meeting in its decisions. And the commission's agenda is right in line with this requirement. An important place in its work will be occupied by the basic guidelines for scientific and technical progress in the food industry through the year 2000 and by the summing up of the results of cooperation over the last 5-year period.

These results are quite impressive. As the journal EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV points out, in recent years food production in the community countries has considerably increased, quality has improved, and the choice of foodstuffs has become larger. The demand for children's, dietetic, and other types of food has begun to be better satisfied; the packing and wrapping of foodstuffs has improved. In this a considerably important role has been played by the construction of more than 2,500 large enterprises in the last 10 years and by the modernization of the majority of capacities already in operation.

Commodity turnover has also rapidly developed: Reciprocal deliveries of equipment have increased 1.5 times during the 5-year period and foodstuffs deliveries have more than quadrupled in the last 15 years. Automated flow lines for the production of goods of prime necessity are now fully operational in the community countries, a CEMA press release stresses. Over the last 5 years more than 50 types of this equipment have been created. The majority are in no way inferior to the best foreign models.

However, as the jounral EKONOMUCHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV notes, food machine building in the CEMA countries still does not fully satisfy the food industry's requirements with regard to technological equipment. There is a certain shortage of some machines, lines, and units, in particular for the comprehensive reprocessing of raw materials and theutilization of waste products on the basis of modern technology, and also for the wrapping and packing of food products. Some manufactured equipment fails to meet present-day requirements. Consequently, particular attention is being devoted to broadening cooperation in the sphere of food machine building. The CEMA press release stresses that, by organizing scientific and technical cooperation, the food commission has ensured cooperation in the formation of more than 120 scientific research and planning organizations and the community countries have become involved in further developing the food industry's material and technical base. The introduction of jointly developed technological processes, up-to-date machines and equipment, and modern wrapping and packing systems saved R120 million last year. Measures have been worked out to further develop microprocessor equipment, industrial robots, and means for the automated control of technological processes.

In the sphere of biotechnology, the press release goes on to say, efforts are being concentrated on the use of an integrated fermentation apparatus in bread production and the production of nonalcoholic beverages, and the development and introduction of biological means of combating harmful microflora in the storage of agricultural raw materials at food enterprises. The commission regards the coordinated measures for cooperation in development of food industry in the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, and the SRV as being in the spirit of socialist internationalism. Deepening socialist economic integration helps to execute the tasks of increasing food production and steadily improving the food supply to the population of the CEMA countries.

TRUD VIEWS ILO CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

PM111310 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Special correspondent Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "Development Demands Disarmament. At the ILO General Conference"]

[Text] Geneva, 9 Jun -- At the 72d session of the International Labor Organization [ILO] General Conference the general debate on the director general's report is continuing.

Addressing the session, L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, pointed to the topicality of the question being discussed by the General Conference -- "The Changing World of Labor: The Chief Problems of the Future." The picture of the modern world of labor cannot fail to arouse concern, the USSR delegate said. The contradictions between labor and capital have been sharply exacerbated since the mid-seventies, when economic crises became more frequent and more profound and a new technological restructuring of production began. Taking advantage of the change in the situation, capital switched to the counteroffensive and managed to deprive working people of a significant proportion of their social gains. The existence of a huge army of unemployed enables capitalist employers to dictate their terms to working people. And the growth of unemployment and poverty, as the director general's report pessimistically points out, "remains a sad inevitability."

The developing states, which are subjected to cruel exploitation by developed capitalist countries, have ended up in the gravest position. The times demand the restructuring of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis and the establishment of a system of international economic security. However, the developed capitalist countries oppose this in every possible way.

It is impossible not to see a direct connection between states' economic security and the ensuring of peace, the ending of the arms race on earth, and its prevention in space, the Soviet representative pointed out. A broad program of measures for the total elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons everywhere before the end of this century is contained in the 15 January 1986 statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. For almost a year now the USSR has been unilaterally implementing its moratorium on all nuclear explosions. At the same time, the United States is stubbornly refusing to end nuclear tests and, together with its allies, rejects the peace-loving initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The ILO, together with other organizations in the UN system, can and must promote the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding among states and help to ensure that the principle "arms instead of development" is superseded by the reverse order of things -- "disarmament for development."

In the complex and alarming modern world the ILO is faced with the task of helping to develop equitable international cooperation in the social and labor spheres. Unfortunately, the USSR delegate declared, we are forced to state that the organization is essentially failing to cope with this task. This is why we must make a largely negative assessment of the ILO's present activity. This is why we advocate a fundamental change in the organization's work.

Imperialist circles are continuing to make active use of the ILO to interfer in the internal affairs of socialist and progressive developing countries.

The "Socialist Countries' Declaration on the Situation in the ILO," proclaimed in 1985, is a serious warning to reactionary forces stubbornly pursuing a policy of confrontation and discrimination against the socialist countries' representatives. In this connection we declare that if the situation in the ILO does not change, the USSR will be forced to consider the question of limiting its cooperation with the organization, the speaker declared.

Going on to speak about the problem of unemployment, the USSR delegate particularly singled out the calamitous position of a significant proportion of unemployed young people. Unfortunately, the ILO has not become a forum where progressive experience of solving young people's problems in the social and labor spheres is exchanged. The USSR has accumulated great and valuable experience in solving the problem of employment and other questions being examined at this session. But the director general's report said very little about the socialist countries.

The USSR delegate dwelt in detail on the strategy of our country's socioeconomic development elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress and on the Soviet Government's measures to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. The Soviet Union is faced with great and complex tasks, L.A. Kostin said in conclusion. We closely link the possibility of successfully performing them with the ensuring of peaceful working and living conditions on earth.

One of the conference's plenary sessions was devoted to questions of reforming the ILO's structure. This problem is of great significance. When the ILO was being set up, it incorporated a relatively homogenous group of 42 capitalist countries. Some 150 states with different social and political systems are now members of the organization. Naturally, the charter must be brought into line with the new realities of the world.

Certain work is being done in the ILO to formulate amendments to the ILO Charter and the standing orders of the General Conference. However, a consensus has not been reached on the whole package of questions of structure. The unresolved questions include, for example, such an important issue as the admission of representatives of directors of socialist enterprises to the ILO Governing Body on an equal-rights basis. The USSR and Hungarian representatives who addressed the conference emphasized that it is virtually a question of the juridical nonrecognition of the socialist countries' socioeconomic system. They pointed to the need to observe the principle of the "package" resolution, that is, simultaneous resolution, of all questions relating to the structure.

But all the indications are that the organization's reactionary circles -- above all, employers from capitalist countries -- intend to work to undermine international cooperation within the ILO framework. This is the only way to construe the speech by (Vankholten), a Swedish employer, who crudely stated the reluctance of capitalist employers to admit representatives of directors of socialist enterprises to the Governing Body.

Pursuing a policy of diktat and discrimination, the ILO's reactionary forces bear all responsibility for the deepening crisis in the organization.

TASS REPORT ON REAGAN 11 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE

LD120624 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Washington June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

President Ronald Reagan confirmed at a press conference here on Wednesday that the U.S. Administration was not going furthermore to comply with the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT-1) and the treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT-2). He said he "was always hostile to that particular treaty" and that it "was really nothing but the legitimizing of an arms race." The White House chief again tried to justify that unilateral denunciation of major U.S. commitments under international treaties by allegations of Soviet "violations" and by the fact that the treaty had never been ratified by the Senate.

The extreme worry caused all over the world by the arrogant intention of the administration to violate the SALT accords was reflected in numerous questions put to the President. As one journalist said, the White House's decision to tear up the SALT-2 treaty is a step towards creating "a more dangerous world." President Reagan also called for building another reusable space ship to replace the Challenger, which had exploded on January 28. He noted that there was a backlog of space cargo that was supposed to be up there. It is common knowledge that most of that cargo belongs to the Pentagon, which is insisting on an early resumption of the flights of reusable space ships.

U.S. TROOPS IN HONDURAS REHEARSE NICARAGUAN ATTACK

LD112323 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Managua June 11 TASS -- U.S. troops based in Honduras are getting ready for an armed intervention in Nicaragua. According to reports reaching here, U.S. paratroopers rehearsed a "lightning operation" to seize a military airfield. For that purpose they used the airfield built recently in connection with military exercises near Dursuna settletment, Hounduras less than 20 kilometers from the Nicaraguan border.

During the operation in which 500 paratroopers took part a large quantity of engineers' equipment was delivered to the area. Pentagon's operations near the Nicaraguan border fall within the framework of Cabanas-86 maneuvers that are in progress for several months now. In the past few years the United States built scores of military bases and airfields in Honduras. It is planned to use them as a jumping-off ground for aggression against Nicaragua. As the Pentagon is carrying on with its military preparation in Central America the Nicaraguan people continue to strengthen their country's defenses in order to give a fitting rebuff to any interventionist move of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. GOVERNMENT REPORT ON NICARAGUA DECRIED

PM111535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Usual Falsehoods"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Jun -- The Washington disinformation factory has manufactured more falsehoods intended to justify the aggressive policy of the present U.S. Administration in Central America. The Pentagon and the U.S. State Department have jointly prepared and published a slanderous lampoon under the title "The Challenge to Democracy in Central America."

This "opus" contains not a single fact or true word, only familiar repetitions of White House fabrications regarding the mythical threat to the West supposely emanating from Nicaragua, Cuba, and the Soviet Union. Without adducing any proof the authors accuse...Nicaragua, which is supposedly building up its Armed Forces, of militarizing the region. The aim of these false allegations of a "communist threat" is to justify the further militarization of the region and an increased U.S. military presence on the pretext of "safeguarding the security" of Central American countries.

This lie has repeatedly been refuted by authoritative American experts. In a special report a group of Democrats in the House of Representatives pointed out back in 1984 that the cause of the region's militarization lies primarily in the policy of the Reagan administration, which has embarked on a course of massive military preparations and the expansion of the CIA's "secret" war against Nicaragua.

Even the authors of these fastehoods themselves admit that the total number of Armed Forces of Washington's allies -- El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras -- exceeds that of the Nicaraguan Army by almost 40,000. If there is anything to "protect" states in the region against, it is the United States itself, which has repeatedly made military interventions in order to establish by force of arms regions that are obedient to Washington. An example of this is the banditlike U.S. aggression against Grenada, which the White House christened a "rescue operation."

Washington has not even deemed it necessary to conceal the reasons for the appearance of this latest anti-Nicaraguan falsehood. An official Pentagon representative at a press conference held here directly accused the U.S. Congress of "inaction" and of dragging out the issue of giving the Nicaraguan contras $100 million and supplying them with the latest U.S. weapons. This aid, the Pentagon representative cynically claimed, "would make it possible to achieve the final goals of turning Nicaragua toward democracy." Or, to be more precise, of bringing about a counterrevolutionary coup, which Washington has been aiming for unsuccessfully for a long time now.

BOGACHEV COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY OF 'NEOGLOBALISM'

LD112241 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS Political News Analyst Vladimir Bogachev:

Washington has declared practically the whole world to be "NATO's area of operations" and intends to use the U.S. Navy as an instrument for ensuring NATO's military superiority over the socialist countries.

Addressing the "Sea Link-86" symposium at the Annapolis Naval Academy, Maryland, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said that NATO's scope of operation "is actually a vast area limited less by geographical boundaries than political realities." The Pentagon chief stressed that the U.S. naval power is becoming a decisive factor "providing the edge we need, wherever we need it," to "win any confrontation".

Speaking in Annapolis, Caspar Weinberger developed and specified the proposition of U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle, who told a conference in Munich in March, that the West should strive to ensure military superiority.

The statement by the U.S. secretary of defense is evidence that following the decision to abandon the interim agreement of 1972 and the SALT-2 treaty, Washington also intends to repudiate its commitment not to strive for ensuring military superiority, which is placed on record in the joint Soviet-American statement after the Geneva summit meeting.

Speaking at the naval academy, the Pentagon chief was permanently juggling with the word "deterrence", apparently, trying to justify by the mythical "threat from the USSR" the policy pursued by the White House for ensuring military superiority. Yet, the examples of the use of the U.S. naval power in recent years cited by the Pentagon chief most clearly show how the spokesmen for the U.S. Administration interpret the notion "deterrence".

It turns out, according to them, that when the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" was bombarding Lebanon's peaceful population, when acts of sabotage against Iran were being prepared from board the U.S. aircraft carriers in the Indian Ocean, when the U.S. naval aircraft were bombing Libya's peaceful cities and communities, when a U.S. naval armada "defeated" tiny Grenada in the Caribbean, Washington was "containing aggression and strengthening peace"...

The Pentagon's concept of spreading the "NATO's zone of responsibility" to the whole world, the open calls by the U.S. military for ensuring military superiority for the USA through a build-up of its naval power proved to be fully consonant with the new American doctrine of neo-globalism. The essence of that doctrine is total disregard of the generally recognised norms of international relations, brigandage and "fist law", encroachments upon the sovereignty of states, the same old futile attempt at depriving the peoples of the right to decide their destiny.

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN 'POLITICAL PROPAGANDA'

LD101943 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

The U.S. State Department is preparing a number of reports on so-called "violations of human rights" in some socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, the AP agency quoted official sources as saying.

As was more than once the case in the past, the fresh campaign being started by the USA foreshadows turbid streams of lies and slanders against the socialist countries, the staging of anti-Soviet shows at the highest official level.

What is behind these fresh fits of frenzied political propaganda? Why at a time when mankind is confronted by such urgent problems as the need for an immediate end to nuclear testing, lowering the level of nuclear confrontation, resolving immediately the most acute economic and social problems, the Washington politicos are again resorting to the problem of human rights somewhere outside the USA, which has been, in addition, invented by their own selves?

This is, certainly, explained not by the current U.S. Administration's humanism. The real cause is, in actual fact, the appalling situation in the field of human rights of broad segments of the American population, which has worsened in recent years.

In a sci-fi adventure story, an expedition of scientists is climbing a mountain range, yet it follows from the readings of their instruments that its participants are going down into the entrails of the earth.

Something like that is happening in present-day America: The U.S. Administration is trying to assure the public that the Americans have never been better off than nowadays. Yet statistics inexorably indicates to the opposite. And to deceive the public, to distract the attention of the Americans from the burning problems of today, the administration is resorting to anti-Soviet inventions.

But what is the situation in "affluent" America? According to the statistics of the U.S. Labour Department, the total number of gainfully employed people in that country is 109,110 thousand, while the total number of the labour force is 119,351 thousand. Hence it follows that more than ten million people are out of jobs. The unemployement rate among young people is 19 per cent, and among young black Americans -- 40.8 per cent. Eleven per cent of Hispanics, and nearly 15 per cent of black Americans are jobless.

But even this painful picture is incomplete. The report by the public organization "Physician Task Force on Hunger in America" says that hunger in the USA is growing, assuming, the scale of the disaster which swept the country in the sixties. After the first term of the current administration in office, almost 34 million Americans dragged on miserable existence in poverty.

The concept and definition of human rights have proved to be distorted beyond recognition, Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, pointed out, criticising official Washington's double facedness in the journal FOREIGN POLICY. This hypocricy policy particularly clearly manifests itself in the foreign policy pursued by the White House, where under cover of "defence of human rights" the U.S. Government supports such regimes and groupings, which openly reject democracy and freedom.

But these regimes and groups are Washington's best friends, while money actually taken away from the American poor is spent on arms and support for the oppressors of democracy and freedom.

VOA USES YELLOW RAIN STORY TO AID U.S. GAS PROGRAM

LD112333 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- By TASS News Analyst Valeriy Vavilov:

"The Voice of America" gave a rerun to an old story about the Soviet "yellow rain". For quite some time now Washington has been trying to sell the world its inventions about he "use of Soviet-made toxic weapons" in South-East Asia.

Playing up this false story yet another time, Washington signally forgets to mention numerous conclusions made by authoritative scientists and research institutions that carried out studies denying Washington's inventions.

Let us recall, for example, the conclusions of researchers from the Portondown chemical center of the Ministry of Defense of Great Britain who, according to NEW SCIENTIST magazine, detected no trace of "yellow rain" in samples collected in South-East Asia. Harvard University Professor Matthew Meselson and professor of biology from Yale Thomas Sealy also denied that false story.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the same conclusion were made by Canadian experts who stated, upon completing a large-scale study, that hundreds of samples collected in 35 regions where chemical weapons of that type had allegedly been used, as Washington maintained, demonstrated a complete absence of combat toxic agents.

Speaking of the use of Soviet-manufactured chemical weapons somewhere in Asia, Washington is trying to lay its own fault at somebody else's door. It is well known that during the war in Vietnam Americans sprayed about 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals, including "Agent Orange", over fields and settlements of that country. This operation killed thousands of people, crippled scores of thousands others, affected 43 percent of ploughland and 44 per cent of forests in southern provinces of Vietnam.

Washington needed the story about "Soviet chemical weapons" in order to justify plans for "chemical re-armament" for the U.S. Army, that is, providing it with binary chemical weapons. The U.S. military-industrial complex needs something to justify the Pentagon-developed three-stage program for creating a full-scale chemical arsenal -- the operation that will cost a staggering 10 billion dollars, according to estimates of economic experts. It is absolutely clear that Washington's program for chemical re-armament of NATO constitutes a deadly threat to Europe that is literally stuffed with lethal weapons of every imaginable type.

Chemical weapons which are an atrocious means of mass annihilation must be unconditionally banned and completely destroyed. This is the Soviet Union's stand on the matter. However, Washington is working in the opposite direction. And while it is doing so, it tries to cover up its dangerous course with all kinds of false stories -- something that "the Voice of America" confirmed yet another time.

U.S. 'SLANDERS' ETHIOPIA OVER DROUGHT RESETTLEMENT

PM101556 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Jun 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Slanderers at Work"]

[Text] New York, 31 May -- At the U.S. Administration's behest, the American mass media are stepping up their campaign of slander against Ethiopia. To that end they are cynically exploiting a natural disaster -- the severe drought which recently struck the African country.

Their inventions about the program to eliminate the aftereffects of the drought being carried out in Ethiopia clearly does not tally with the authoritative opinion of eyewitnesses -- international organization staffers and Western journalists who have visited the people evacuated from the north.

PRAVDA CITES BATMONH MPRP CONGRESS SPEECH

PM061330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 First Edition pp 4-5

[TASS report under the rubric "19th MPRP Congress": "Report by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 May -- The 19th MPRP Congress opened today in the Mongolian capital. J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "Report by the MPRP Central Committee to the 19th Party Congress and Future Tasks."

He stressed that the 19th party congress has to sum up the results of work done over the period with which the report is concerned, work out the course that domestic and foreign policy is to take in the coming years, and determine effective ways for ensuring the country's socioeconomic development and improving the people's well-being.

Now, when communists and all working people have embarked on the Eighth 5-Year Plan with inspiration and enthusiasm and when life dictates the need to think and work in a new way, the party is faced with an urgent task -- to radically improve its political, ideological, and organizational activity and enhance the role and responsibility of party organizations at all levles.

In this, the experience of our friends -- Soviet Communists -- serves as an inspiring examples for us. We are all witness to how the CPSU at its 27th Congress displayed a bold, innovative, and Leninist approach to the problems of Soviet social development and international life, and to what titanic, truly creative work it is carrying out to implement the program for accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development and to ensure lasting peace on earth.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report with which CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev addressed the 27th Congress, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other political documents have been a major contribution to the creative development and enrichment of Marxism-Leninism in the new historical conditions.

Our people's achievements in building a new life are vast and indisputable. But we are faced with tasks far exceedint the goals already reached. The party regards it as its duty to reach new heights in the country's socioeconomic development and further improvement in the people's well-being by unswervingly fulfilling its program plans.

In recent years, J. Batmonh continued, the international situation has remained highly complex and tense. These have been years that have witnessed a serious exacerbation of the political climate in the world and an increase in the threat of nuclear war. The reason for this dangerous development of events is that aggressive imperialist circles, and primarily the United States, spurning a course aimed at detente, have taken the path of breaking the military and strategic parity that has taken shape in the world, building up the nuclear arms race, and militarizating outer space.

The United States and its leading allies in Europe and Asia have set themselves the aim of taking social revenge: to roll back socialism as a social system and suppress the peoples' national liberation movement. In their attempts to establish hegemony in the world, the forces of imperialism are intensively forcing the pace of the militarization of society and the economy as the main means of carrying out a "crusade" against world socialism and against revolutionary and progressive forces.

The United States pursues an unbridled policy of strong-arm pressure, blackmail, and threats, crudely interferes in the internal affairs of peace-loving countries and peoples, and blatantly disregards their freedom, independence, and sovereignty. From the positions of neoglobalism, Washington implements a policy of state terrorism in the international arena. The imperialist policy of total antagonism and military confrontation and the unrestrained buildup of the nuclear arms race and the race in other types of mass destruction weapons create a direct threat to the very existence of mankind.

The course of world events convincingly confirms the natural law-determined nature of mankind's progressive development. Gaining more and more new heights in its development, socialism as a dynamic social system continues to have a gigantic revolutionizing influence on the course of world development.

The most urgent, topical problem of today is that of war and peace. Never before has the question of the inadmissibility of war, the survival of the human race, and the preservation of civilization been so sharply raised. The historic mission of socialism and all forces of peace and progress is to save people from thermonuclear self-annihilation.

In conditions where the world has gotten very close to such a critical point, particular topicality is acquired by the need for the realization by all and assertion everywhere of the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. There is no reasonable alternative, must as there is no fatal inevitability of a world war.

It can be said that total justification that the past years have been years of a peace offensive by the countries of the socialist community and of their vigorous actions in defense of peace and life on earth.

Among the USSR's peace initiatives and proposals a special place is occupied by the broad complex of specific measures for the phased elimination of mass destruction weapons put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev. It is realistic program for freeing mankind of the nuclear threat and ensuring equal security for all.

The pledge made by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, observed for many months and recently extended to 6 August this year, are exceptionally important practical steps along the path to preventing nuclear war and stopping the arms race.

However, the U.S. Administration does not heed the voice of reason or the urgent demands of the world public. On the contrary, by its explosions in Nevada, piratical attack on Libya, and numerous other provocative actions, Washington is deliberately torpedoing the spirit of Geneva and blocking ways leading to an improvement in international relations.

The abiding significance of the 27th CPSU Congress lies in the fact that it determined the consistent realization of the program to eliminate mass destruction weapons and stave off the threat of nuclear war as the main direction of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the coming years. The bases for forming an all-embracing international security system, put forward by the congress, are intended to consolidate peaceful coexistence as the highest universal principle of interstate relations.

The new initiatives recently proposed by the Soviet Union -- in particular, its proposals relating to the question of reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe and organizing extensive, equal cooperation between all countries in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region -- fully correspond to the interests of ensuring security over vast expanses from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

From our congress rostrum we once again express our total approval of and support for the historic decisions made by the supreme forum of Soviet Communists, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other political documents approved at the congress, J. Batmonh stressed. Realization of the 27th decisions and the provisions of the aforementioned documents will lead to a fundamental breakthrough in the acceleration of the USSR's socioeconomic development, a further increase in socialism's might and attractiveness, the strengthening of its international positions, and the consolidation of peace and universal security.

The Soviet Union and socialist countries have a creative, new approach to performing the urgent tasks facing them at the present crucial stage. This is attested to by the regular congresses of the ruling parties in fraternal countries. They have convincingly demonstrated that real socialism is achieving impressive successes in its development and that ensuring a qualitative breakthrough in the economic, scientific, and technical development of socialist society will serve as the material basis for reaching a turning point in international relations to the benefit of peace and constructive cooperation. In this noble cause a decisive role is played by the great Soviet Union, which is the vanguard of world social progress and a reliable stronghold for all revolutionary, democratic forces.

The Warsaw Pact is an important international political and military instrument in the task of defending the achievements of socialism and universal peace. The unanimous decision of the member-states to extend the treaty confirmed their determination to increase interaction in order to prevent, in the name of the socialist cause, the breaking of military and strategic party, which is a historic achievement of the forces of peace and social progress.

In the struggle for lasting and just peace on earth the interests of our fraternal countries fully coincide with the aspirations and desires of peoples who are increasingly actively opposed to imperialism's military preparations.

The role of the Nonaligned Movement in the defense of peace and the lessening of international tension is growing. Its efforts to guarantee the rights of liberated countries to independent development are becoming more active. In recent years the democratic movement of the masses has grown on a broad scale, particularly movements of an antiwar, antinuclear nature.

In the period with which the report is concerned the practical activity of the party and the state in the sphere of international relations has been aimed at implementing the foreign policy tasks outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums, the speaker said. Mongolia's course, which has been coordinating with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, has been oriented toward ensuring favorable external conditions for socialist building in the Republic, strengthening its international positions, and assisting in every way possible he cause of peace and international security. We always attach paramount significance to relations of fraternal friendship and internationalist alliance with the great Soviet Union. Increasing dynamism, scale, fruitfulness, and deep mutual trust -- this is what characterizes our relations.

The creative strength of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in the task of accelerating Mongolia's socioeconomic development is increasing.

Today our cooperation is embodied in new cities and villages, new industrial enterprises and agricultural complexes. It also takes the form of flourishing science and culture and growth in the people's well-being.

The real basis of the entire complex of Mongolian-Soviet relations is the close, fruitful cooperation between the militant vanguards of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples -- the MPRP and the CPSU -- which is firmly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on our unity of views on questions of socialist building and international life. Our meetings and talks with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev have exceptionally great significance in determining the main directions and prospects of multifaceted Mongolian-Soviet ties and in improving their effectiveness. In particular, the signing of the Long-Term Program for Developing Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between Mongolia and the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000 opens up new, broad prospects in the socioeconomic development of our motherland.

As before, the Soviet Union's great material, technical, and financial assistance has decisive significance in fulfilling the tasks of socialist building in Mongolia.

The Soviet Union's assistance and support also contributes to a vast extent to the development of science, culture, education, and public health care in our country and to the training of national cadres for all sectors of the national economy.

Cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR in the defense sphere not only has great significance in the task of defending the socialist achievements of People's Mongolia but is also in the broader interests of ensuring peace and security in the Far East. Having expressed profound, heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people for their all-round assistance and support in Mongolia's socialist building, J. Batmonh stressed that comprehensively strengthening the inviolable alliance and fraternal friendship between the MPRP and the CPSU and between Mongolia and the USSR will continue to be the pivotal aspect of the MPRP's foreign policy activity. Close cooperation with the Soviet Union has always served and will continue to serve as a reliable guarantee of Mongolia's successful progress toward new heights of peaceful creation.

The past 5 years have been distinguished by further all-round development in relations of friendship and cooperation between Mongolia and other fraternal countries. Mongolian cooperation is developing successfully within the CEMA framework. Participation in implementing the Integrated Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries for the Period Through the Year 2000 is acquiring key significance for Mongolia. Mongolia's economic ties with the socialist community countries are steadily improving and being enriched with effective new forms. We highly value the assistance from fraternal countries in the construction and operation of a number of national economic installations and their contribution to the development of Mongolia's economy and culture.

The party will continue to steadily follow a course aimed at strengthening relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation with socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Mongolia is consistently pursuing its principled course to normalize relations with the PRC. We proceed from the fact that the development of good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs is in the interests of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples and the interests of peace and socialism.

Mongolia invariably acts in support of the national liberation and revolutionary movements of Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and racism and for national freedom and social progress.

The recent U.S. agression against sovereign, independent Libya aroused deep indignation among the Mongolian people. It showed that, disregarding the generally accepted norms of international law, the imperialist policy of neoglobalism poses a serious threat to the peoples' peace and security.

A most important area of foreign policy activity by the party and the state is that of contributing to the utmost to the task of strengthening security on the Asian Continent and developing mutual understanding and cooperation between states in this region. Mongolia is in favor of freeing the continent of sources of tension and conflict.

At the same time a tense, sometimes even explosive situation persists in a number of Asian regions. There is an increasing intensification here of the military presence of the United States, which has set itself the aim of turning the extensive Asian and Pacific Ocean region into a second -- after Europe -- field of concentration of nuclear missile weapons directed against world socialism and the national liberation movement. Japan, South Korea, Pakistan, and other U.S. accomplices are being drawn increasingly actively into the orbit of this dangerous policy.

The enterprising foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which is aimed at resolving disputes and eliminating hotbeds of military conflicts, is a decisive factor in ensuring peace and security in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region.

Broad international support is enjoyed by the peace initiatives and active efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to normalize the situation in Indochina and throughout Southeast Asia and to develop political dialogue with the ASEAN countries with the aim of establishing an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness and turning the region into a zone of peace, stability,and cooperation.

The task of strengthening all-Asian security is assisted by the constructive proposals put forward by the Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Government aimed at the peaceful democratic unification of the motherland.

We attach great significance to traditionally friendly relations with the Republic of India. Its realistic, peace-loving course serves as an important factor in strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The present complex situation on our continent urgently demands that all Asian states -- large and small -- become actively involved in the joint search for ways to ensure security and work together in the interests of reaching a political settlement to crisis situations and topical problems.

The idea put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev of a comprehensive approach to the problem of ensuring security in Asia presupposes precisely such unity of efforts by the Asian states and a joint search for ways to strengthen peace in the region. It serves as the basis for solving the continent's complex problems in the interests of the peoples who populate it.

The proposal put forward by Mongolia on creating a mechanism that would rule out the use of force in relations between states in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region is consonant with this approach.

We will continue to make active efforts to implement this proposal in close conjunction with the constructive initiatives of other states in the region.

The way to lasting, secure peace in Asia lies in strengthening mutual understanding, good-neighborliness, and cooperation, developing broad political dialogue, and peacefully resolving disputes. The attempts made by imperialism to knock together military and political blocs or a so-called "Pacific Ocean association" in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region are at variance with the peoples' fundamental interests and the safeguarding of their peaceful future.

Eliminating the nuclear threat is a task for the whole of mankind. A big role in averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe is played by political parties, parliaments and various mass organizations in the Asian countries. It is these aims that are served by the results of the international meetings held in our country between representatives of parliaments, and trade union, youth, and women's organizations from Asian countries. We are in favor of holding an all-Asian forum for peace and cooperation with the participation of representatives of the broad public from Asian countries.

Mongolia highly values the role and activity of the United Nations and attaches great significance to increasing the effectiveness and influence of this internatioal organization in the task of ensuring peace and security. Over the period with which the report is concerned Mongolia's activity within the United Nations and its organs has increased significantly. A number of important resolutions on the problems of peace and disarmament, including the declaration on Peoples' Right to Peace, have been adopted on Mongolia's initiative.

Our party, the speaker continued, is unsweringly in favor of strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Contacts and interation between the MPRP and communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties and movements have increased.

The fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist community countries, and the study and introduction of their wealth of experience has great significance in performing our party's program task aimed at completing the building of socialism's material and technical base in Mongolia.

The MPRP will continue to make efforts to develop ties with communist and workers parties in capitalist and developing countries and support their struggle for the interests of the working class and the working masses and for the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth.

We express readiness to further expand our ties with national democratic, socialist, and social democratic parties and with other progressive parties and movements.

At its 18th congress the MPRP came out in support of the proposal to hold a meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties from Asian countries on the questions of ensuring peace and stability on the continent. The development of events in Asia convincingly confirms the urgent need for such a meeting. The MPRP expresses its willingness to take an active part in preparing and holding this meeting.

The speaker went on to note that over the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as a result of vigorous political and organizational activity by the party and selfless, creative work by the people, and thanks to fraternal assistance and support from the socialist community countries, primarily the Soviet Union, Mongolia achieved new successes in socialist building.

The national economy's fixed capital increased 1.7 times. National income increased by 37 percent. Approximately four-fifths of the growth in national income was the result of increased labor productivity. A central place in the party's economic policy was held by questions of agricultural development. Industry's fixed capital doubled. Qualitative changes are taking place in its sector structure. Fuel, energy, and raw material capacities have substantially increased and the supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods to the population has improved. The degree of agricultural raw material reprocessing is growing. The amount of capital construction has increased noticeably and construction's production base has grown stronger.

The Mongolian people are successfully performing the economic and social tasks of their country's development thanks to the fraternal support of the Soviet Union. This genuinely internationalist assistance has had and continues to have decisive significance in Mongolia's socialist industrialization.

Despite certain difficulties, the party has achieved the consistent fulfillment of the basic tasks put forward at the 18th congress in the sphere of improving the people's living standard. Real income per capita of the population has increased by 12 percent. The housing conditions of the urban and rural population are improving. The network of medical institutions has been expanded. Science, culture, art, and literature have developed successfully.

In a word, J. Batmonh stressed, the economic and social basis set by the 18th party congress have, as a whole, been successfully fulfilled.

But this, he said, certainly does not mean that everything in our country has gone smoothly, without errors and shortcomings, or that we have succeeded in doing everything planned. Objectively assessing the real state of affairs, it must be admitted that our successes would be greater if we had been able to fully utilize the country's growing economic potential and completely reveal and mobilize available reserves. A great deal is lost through oversights in management and organization and through lack of discipline and irresponsibility. Some sectors and a considerable number of production units and sectors failed to fulfill the 5-year plans. Large livestock losses were permitted.

In Capital construction, given all the positive changes, plans for the commissioning of fixed capital were not fulfilled, although capital investments over the 5-year period considerably exceeded the sums orginally planned. The volume of unfinished construction has increased. In industry, fixed production capital was not used to the full, plans for the production of certain important types of products were disrupted, wastage was permitted, and labor and technological discipline was violated. The municipal economy and consumer service for the urban and rural population are failing to keep up with growing requirements.

Some party and state organizations in the center and at local level give a back seat to problems directly connected with services for the working people, that is, trade, public catering, consumer services, transport, public health care, schools, kindergartens, creches. Principled conclusions should be drawn from this and we must strive to ensure that concern for the individual becomes the chief concern in our work.

In defining economic and social tasks for the coming years the MPRP Central Committee orients itself toward intensification of economic development.

During the 20 years that have passed since the adoption of the MPRP's fourth program, the country's industrialization process has continued to intensify. New industrial centers such as Darkhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Baga-Nur, Bor-Undur, Khutul, and others have sprung up in addition to Ulaanbaatar. Crop farming has developed rapidly. With the formation of mechanized dairy farms, and livestock fattening and feed farms, the foundations are being laid for the use of intensive methods in livestock breeding. Major successes have been achieved in the sphere of training cadres for the national economy.

The people's state has grown stronger and socialist democracy has further developed and strengthened. Appreciable changes have taken place in society's social structure. The working class has developed quantitatively and qualitatively and its leading role has increased. The alliance between the working class, the cooperative peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia has grown stronger. Their moral and political unity has likewise grown stronger.

These results attest to the successful fulfillment in our country of the task of creating the material and technical base for socialism. They also show that the economic and social potential for more efficient implementation of the party's program course on the basis of speeding up the country's development has increased considerably. But the level achieved by Mongolia in terms of the production of gross social product and national per capita of the population, labor productivity, and other basic economic indexes is considerably lower than the level reached in highly developed fraternal socialist countries. In order to reduce this difference as much as possible it is extremely important to speed up the rates of socioeconomic progress and increase the efficiency of social production.

In the course of Mongolia's socialist industrialization we are in the process of gradually becoming an agro-industrial country. This is not an end in itself but subordinate to the task of completing the formation of socialism's material and technical base. The achievement of this will be assisted by the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between Mongolia and the USSR, for the period through the year 2000.

To realize the party's program aims we must skillfully direct the creative energy of the working masses, fully mobilize the national economy's internal reserves, make rational use of the country's economic, spiritual, and cadre potential and its natural resources, and actively participate in the international socialist division of labor.

The 10th MPRP Central Committee plenum held in 1985 approved a targeted program to develop agriculture and improve the population's food supply as a component part of the party's economic and social policy. The Eighth 5-Year Plan must become a very important stage in the implementation of this program. The essence of the matter lies in overcoming in the near future the tendency of agricultural production to lag behind the quite high population growth rates.

With this aim in mind the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important resolutions. They determine specific measures on such key issues as improving agricultural management and planning, providing economic incentives for increasing output, strengthening farms' financial position and economic potential, and improving the rural population's housing conditions, cultural and consumer services.

At the present stage of building, the material and technical base of socialism, the main source of increased social production efficiency is the rational use of capital investments, production potential, available material and labor resources, and increased labor productivity. In the new 5-year period we must put forward as the main task of the party's economic policy the bringing into operation of large reserves and potentials so that in all sectors of the national economy we can save material resources, make effective use of fixed capital and working capital, reduce prime production costs, increase profit and accumulation, improve the quality of products and services, and increase labor productivity. In putting the question this way the MPRP Central Committee took into account the real situation that has taken shape in the country's economy.

Over the last few 5-year periods capital investments have greatly increased in our country and many new enterprises and farms have been built. However, we cannot fail to be concerned by the low effectiveness of the use of capital investments and fixed capital. The party's principled line is to increase the return on invested resources.

Material consumption is comparatively high in social production. Totally inadequate use is made of opportunities to increase production and meet the growing needs of the working people by saving material resources. Saving materials, raw material, fuel, energy, and other resources, utilizing secondary raw materials, and introducing waste-free technology into production must be regarded as a major economic problem, for which a detailed provision for its solution should be made in the 5-year plan and annual plans. The country's labor resources increase from year to year and will continue to do so. Improving the use of labor resources and increasing labor productivity must be regarded not only as economic problems but also as a serious social ones.

Production efficiency, J. Batmonh said, directly depends on production quality. In this connection it seems right to set the task of raising the quality indicators of production in the most important sectors of our industry to get closer to the level of similar eneterprises in socialist countries.

The potential of our academy and sector scientific research institutes, planning organizations, ánd higher educational institutions has recently increased considerably. Their experience is being enriched and interest in the analysis and solution of problems useful in both theoretical and practical respects is growing. We must eliminate the barreirs impeding the rapid introduction of research results into production and the organization of work to create and test new models, designs, and technologies. Particular attention must be devoted to studying thoroughly and in good time the scientific achievements and modern equipment and technology of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, and we must strive to make the most effective possible use of all this while taking our conditions and potential into account.

The problem of environmental protection is becoming increasingly acute. In some places, due to insufficiently strict observance of current legislation, pollution of the soil, water, and the atmosphere is permitted and there are cases of a callous attitude to the plant and animal world. In eradicating such phenomena we must increase the responsibility of economic organizations for the full implementation of planned measures -- in particular, to protect waters and pastureland and to regenerate forest resources -- and intensify control by party and state organizations and also by the public.

All-round rapprochement with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries is the main course to which the MPRP invariably adheres in the sphere of foreign economic ties.

Our relations with fraternal countries are successfully developing on the principles of socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the basic documents of the economic summit meeting of CEMA countries.

Today every socialist country is faced with the task of achieving the maximum mobilization of efforts so that, by combining them with use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor, it can speed up its economic development and thereby increase its contribution to strengthening socialism's international positions. Mongolia actively participates in socialist economic integration. The decision by the economic summit meeting of CEMA countries that the European socialist countries will continue, as before, to assist in speeding up Mongolia's development is regarded by our party as socialist internationalism in action and as a manifestation of truly fraternal relations.

The Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between Mongolia and the USSR for the Period Through the Year 2000 envisages strengthening the material base of agriculture, industry, and other sectors of the national economy; improving the economic structure, strengthening enterprises already in operation and forming new, joint enterprises, expanding cadre training, and fruitfully developing scientific and technical cooperation in many areas.

Mongolia will also expand and deepen cooperation with other CEMA countries. In this connection it is essential to aim for a still greater return on the economic and technical assistance given by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, fulfill pledges made in full, and improve the quality of export production. This is now a task of growing importance requiring daily attention.

The MPRP is constantly concerned with improving administrative and management methods. With the participation of scientific organizations in the Soviet Union a master scheme has been worked out for the development and distribution of the country's productive forces for the period through the year 2000 and other targeted programs have been drawn up concerning key issues of the national economy. Economic experiments are being carried out in a number of sectors to improve planning and the economic mechanism. Measures have been taken to increase the introduction of the team form of labor organization in the most important sectors of the national economy and to improve planning in construction and agriculture. It is thought that it would be expedient to set as a practical task the transition to economic methods of leadership at every level of the national economy.

Mongolian working people actively implement party policy and fully support the party's political course and practical activity both within the country and in the international arena. The people undividedly trust the party and the party relies on the people.

During the period with which the report is concerned the size of party ranks has grown considerably. The MPRP now has 88,150 members, which is 15.6 percent more than on the eve of the last congress. A total of 33.2 percent of party members are workers, 16.8 percent are members of agricultural associations, and 50 percent are employees and representatives of the intelligentsia. The decision taken by the 18th MPRP Congress on swelling party ranks with the best representatives of young people has been successfully fulfilled. Almost 70 percent of new party members are young people 30 years of age or younger.

Precongress report meetings of primary party organizations and aymag and city party conferences demonstrated a high degree of political and social activeness by Communists.

The meetings and conferences proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere and in conditions of deepening internal party democracy and stronger collective leadership. Communists sharply criticized shortcomings and omissions in the implementation of party policy and decisions and put forward many valuable proposals. The main thing now is to turn these proposals into real practice.

In the present conditions, when there are new, complex tasks relating to the leadership of social life, it is urgently necessary to restructure the style of party work. This primarily applies to questions of internal party relations, leadership of economic building, work with cadres, and ties with the masses.

And in this respect the experience of the CPSU's large-scale activity to thoroughly master the Leninist style of party work has invaluable significance for us. Restructuring requires putting an end to creation of paperwork and renouncing bureaucratic work methods and speechifying. It is precisely in this spirit that the MPRP Central Committee considers it necessary to restructrue the entire style of its activity connected with the leadership, evaluation, and control of party work at all levels.

We must devote particular attention to the efficiency of leading cadres. Work by party organizations must be oriented toward ensuring unity of word and deed. Cadres must be appraised by the end results of their work and their real fulfillment of adopted decisions. When educating cadres and improving the style of party work, full use must be made of the tested weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

Over the period with which the report is concerned a considerable amount of work has been done to improve the organization of party control and verification of fulfillment and to coordinate and enhance the effectiveness of work by party, state, and public organizations. The MPRP Central Committee has done a considerable amount of work to enhance the role of primary party organizations and provide them with skilled leading cadres.

In the development of socialist democracy active participation by working people in the management of public, state, and economic matters is of paramount significance. The MPRP is constantly concerned with this.

Over the period with which the report is concerned measures have been implemented to strengthen the legal basis of activity by hurals of people's deputies at all levels. Laws have been passed on aymag and city hurals of people's deputies and on the Mongolian Council of Ministers. Broader powers have been granted to local hurals in resolving questions concerning economic, social, and cultural building.

Strengthening democracy is indissolubly connected with strict observance of socialist legality. The party Central Committee has taken the requisite measures in recent years to ensure strict observance of this legality, disclosing the serious drop in exactingness permitted in this sphere, which caused considerable damage to the state and society. Without making these measures less stringent, an urgent and important task is to more efficiently conduct work to prevent violations of the law and step up the working people's legal education, aiming for a thorough grasp of the indivisible unity of citizens' rights and duties. It is important to involve the public more in this work and increase the effective influence of labor collective.

One of the party's most imporant tasks is to strengthen as far as possible the role of trade union organizations, who have opportunities to develop democratic principles in the management of production and social matters.

The responsibility of trade union organizations in solving problems affecting the fundamental interests of the production collective is increasing.

This includes, in particular, actively assisting in meeting plan targets, making the team form of work organization and incentives widespread, adopting counterplans, strengthening discipline, activating socialist competition to the utmost, improving people's working and living conditions, and expanding opportunites for fruitful and cultured relaxation and leisure.

The role of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union in the fulfillment of the most important national economic tasks has increased. The party is convinced of the Revolutionary Youth Union's ability to educate and prepare young people worthy of taking over from the older generation. The way is open for young people to test their strengths and knowledge, their talents and abilities in the field of science and technology. The Revolutionary Youth Union must devote greater attention to the development of technical thinking in young people. The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union plays an important role in ensuring that cultural and esthetic needs, sports and physical education are a requirement of the individual's daily life.

The party's ideological work plays a determining role in the implementation of MPRP economic and social policy and in the moblization of the working masses for active socialist building. Any means of ideological influence, be it propaganda or agitation, the press, radio and television, literature and art, is intended to convey new knowledge to the masses, contribute to their spiritual enrichment, properly orient the working people and ensure that they thoroughly grasp the essence of party policy and events taking place in the country and the world, and actively influence people's minds and their working and social activity.

The MPRP Central Committee has adopted a number of important decisions on further improving party training, increasing the effectiveness of mass political work and improving the content of publications and broadcasts by the mass information media, improving cultural services for the rural population, and increasing foreign policy propaganda. In the course of putting these decisions into practice our ideological work has definitely become more inspired. However, it would be wrong to assume that everything is successful in this sphere and that there are no difficulties or shortcomings. Ideological and ideological-educational work does not always possess the ability to get to the heart of life, keep pace with social practice, with people's minds, and influence them. The party believes that the key lies in strengthening the scientific basis of educational work and educating the working people, primarily the younger generation, in the spirit of socialist ideals and loyalty to the cause of the party and the people.

The MPRP attaches paramount significance in its ideological activity to developing the party's theoretical ideas on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and its creative methodology. We must take a new approach to the question of analyzing and generalizing the experience of socialist building and to analyzing and resolving many problems stemming from the country's life in the social, political, economic, and spiritual spheres.

Gaining particular topicality is the comprehensive study of central problems connected with our society's development -- in particular, the questions of forming the optimum structure for the national economy, ensuring interaction between all aspects of social life, enhancing the role of the human factor, improving social relations and the economic mechanism, and broadening and deepening socialist democracy.

The MPRP Central Committee stresses the importance of improving the system of party political education and economic studies, lecture-based propaganda, and mass political work involving all strata of the population. The mass information media are a powerful weapon for the party's daily contact with the people.

With every year the spiritual values of our society grow on the basis of artistic cultural development. However, the population's rapidly growing spiritual needs are still not fully statisfied as a whole. The Central Committee considers it important to take the corresponding meausres to strengthen the material base and technical supply of cultural institutions and the creative unions, provide them with qualified cadres, and thoroughly improve mass cultural work in rural areas, particularly among livestock breeders.

In conclusion J. Batmonh said that the task submitted for discussion at the 19th MPRP Congress are considerable and complex. But they are realistic because they are based on the country's increased economic and spiritual potential and on the advantages of the socialist system. We implement our plans in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states, relying on their wealth of experience and powerful support. Our conviction and determination are based on the fact that the party's policy is in the fundamental interests of the country's working people and enjoys their full support.

In outlining plans for the immediate future the party is thoroughly aware of its great responsibility for the future of our socialist motherland and for ensuring that it crosses the threshold of the 21st century in step with countries in the vanguard of the struggle for building a new society and for lasting peace on earth.

The MPRP Central Committee expresses firm confidence that the country's working people, rallied still more closely around their own party, will with great enthusiasm devote their energy, knowledge, and work to the task of successfully carrying out the decisions which will be taken by the 19th party congress and to the great task of building a socialist society on Mongolian soil.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO HUNGARY

Sends Message to Kadar

LD112318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1453 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] On his way from Budapest to Moscow, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a cable from the aircraft to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. It says:

Leaving the Hungarian People's Republic I warmly thank the Hungarian Communists and the fraternal Hungarian people once again for the cordiality and hospitality shown to us in your splendid country. The warmth of meetings and manifestation of solidarity and friendship with the Soviet people and our party left a deep impression. The results of the comradely talks held during the visit will without a doubt help to further develop the friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the USSR and Hungary. The decisions and initiatives approved at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee reflect the striving of our parties and countries toward consolidating peace and security among peoples, and strengthening the unity and interaction of the socialist community.

From my heart I wish you, all communists, and working people of Hungary, great successes in creating a new society and in carrying out the decisions of 13th MSZMP Congress.

Replies to Workers Letter

LD112335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has sent a letter to the metallurgists of Miskolc in Hungary. The letter says:

Dear friends,

I am deeply touched by your warm letter, signed by thousands of workers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Iron and Steel Complex. The firm determination of the Hungarian working class to make fuller use of the inexhaustible advantages of socialism and to strengthen fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union for the benefit of our peoples can be felt in every line.

I am sincerely grateful for the ardent support you have expressed for the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. It is particularly important that it is reinforced by concrete deeds -- successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges undertaken. This shows vividly the profound understanding in your collective of the very essence of today's crucial stage and the significance of the supreme forum of Soviet Communists, which drew up the strategy for speeding up social and economic development.

The tasks posed by the 13th MSZMP Congress are similar in many ways. Their implementation demands from us a more dynamic and thorough combination of socialism with the latest equipment and technology. When speaking at Csepel, I made the point that the frontline of the struggle for accelaration is in the factory workshops. Both scientists and engineers -- and, of course, the workers -- are taking part in it. I think that this applies fully to your combine as well.

In order to achieve a rapid forward advance in the matter of technical progress, it is necessary, first of all, to develop machine-building. And, as is known, metal is the basis for this -- including the highly alloyed steel that is smelted by your skillful hands.

I was pleased to learn from the letter that good contacts are being made in your collective with the Cherepovets metallurgists and other Soviet collectives; and that you are widely sharing your experience. That can only be welcomed. It is precisely in the deepening of cooperation between Soviet and Hungarian enterprises and the arrangement of close coordination and direct production ties and, where it is essential, the setting up of joint economic organizations that we see a great reserve for acceleration. Such interaction will help us to exploit new and deep levels in our cooperation, which is in accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of Hungary and the Soviet Union, and the interests of the whole socialist community.

Dear comrades, with all my heart I wish that the collective of your combine, which bears the name of the leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, will further tirelessly strengthen and multiply the glorious traditions of the working class and assert by practical deeds the ideas of international solidarity and friendship of our peoples. New labor achievements to you, peace, happiness and success!

[Signed] Mikhail Gorbachev

A letter, signed by over 3,000 workers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Iron and Steel Complex in the town of Miskolc in the Hungarian People's Republic, was sent to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It contains the information that the collective of that enterprise, one of the largest in Hungary, is actively developing ties with the Cherepovets metallurgista and other Soviet factories, and has successfully coped with fulfilling the socialist pledges taken in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. In the first quarter of this year, it overfulfilled the plan for deliveries of rolled metal to our country by nearly 50 percent.

Expressing ardent support for the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the workers at the combine came forward with new initiatives to broaden and deepen the ties with Soviet enterprises and associations.

Ryzhkov, Lazar Hold Talks

LD111456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1323 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today met here with Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

During the conversation it was noted on both sides that the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations is determined by the principled course, confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress, of further deepening friendship and the development of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Gyorgy Lazar exchanged views on questions concerning the strengthening and perfecting of mutual economic and scientific-technical links in the spirit of the agreements achieved during the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on 8-9 June this year in Budapest.

Great attention was paid to intensifying and increasing the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation, expanding specialization and coordination of production in various spheres on the basis of the most up-to-date scientific and technical achievements, establishing direct links between enterprises and organizations of the two countries, and setting up joint Soviet-Hungarian enterprises and scientific-production associations.

The great significance was noted of the implementation of the integrated program for scientific-technical progress of CEMA member-countries to the year 2000, which will assist the further growth of the economic potential of the countries of the socialist community and a successful accomplishment of the task of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the fraternal states.

The heads of government of both countries especially emphasized the importance and urgency of the joint foreign policy program adopted by Warsaw Pact member-states at the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee. The USSR and Hungary are fully determined, together with the other socialist countries, to achieve a fundamental improvement in the world situation, and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Csepel Speech Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 June carries in its First Edition on pp 1, 2 a special correspondent's dispatch under the headline "Visiting Hungarian Working People" on CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to Hungary. This has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Russian version published on page F 1 in the Eastern Europe section of the 10 June 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

Paragraph three, line five in PRAVDA reads: of the country.

Yesterday, Comrade Kadar (omitting sentence)

Paragraph eight, line one in PRAVDA reads: between socialist countries onto an intensive footing also and to (rewording)

Paragraph ten, line six reads in PRAVDA: were killed: This misfortune gave rise to (rewording)

Paragraph ten, line eleven reads: We are strengthening safety measures at all rewording)

Paragraph thirteen, line three reads: there should be established a legal procedure [pravoporyadok] within which (rewording)

Paragraph seventeen, line four reads in PRAVDA: in practice, for totally eliminating nuclear weaponry (rewording)

Paragraph twenty-eight, line four reads: bequeathed to us loyalty to proletarian class solidarity (rewording, omitting passage)

PRAVDA Comments

PM111537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Special Correspondents V. Gerasimov and V. Korionov report: "In the Name of Socialism, in the Name of Peace"]

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun -- Intensive work is in progress these days in the Hungarian capital -- work to further strengthen socialism's positions and consolidate peace in Europe and throughout the world.

M.S. Gorbachev's friendly visit to Socialist Hungary has been an impressive demonstration. The visit has reflected the high level of development of the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary. This level is no accident. It has been achieved by the unstinting efforts of the CPSU and the MSZMP. Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, our parties for decades now have been tirelessly forging firm bonds of fraternal alliance and truly cordial relations between the CPSU and MSZMP and the peoples of the USSR and Hungary.

The Soviet-Hungarian summit meetings and talks again demonstrated the full coincidence of stances of the CPSU and MSZMP on all questions of building socialism and foreign policy activity. The Soviet Union and Hungary are full of determination to continue deepening their fraternal cooperation in the economic, political, scientific, technical, and other spheres.

The editorial article in today's NEPSZABADSAG reads: "That atmosphere of mutual respect, friendship, and comradely agreement which traditionally unites our parties and peoples was felt not only during talks at the MSZMP Central Committee but also on Budapest's streets in the many manifestations of kind feelings and in the heartfelt words addressed to the dear guest."

The MSZMP central organ goes on to note that the joint creative search for a solution to the emerging problems is enriched with new elements at such meetings. The MSZMP also acts on what the Soviet leader said at Csepel -- "what is needed is more dynamism, more social justice, more democracy, in a word, more socialism." This Hungarian-Soviet meeting will give new impetus to the implementation in both countries of tasks connected with the acceleration of socioeconomic development, the newspaper states. Above all, this benefits our peoples and at the same time the fuller use of socialism's tremendous reserves and potential will consolidate the positions of our countries and of world socialism in the international arena, as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee recalled.

The routine conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee began work here today. The peoples of many parts of the world, above all the European countries, have turned their gaze toward this meeting. Many millions of people know from their own political experience the vital significance for the fate of world peace of the consistent and purposeful activity of the communist and workers' parties, the governments, and peoples of the socialist community countries in averting the threat of war.

In the many conversations that we have had here in Budapest with working people and representatives of the public, we have heard it said many times that the adventurist, egoistic, and short-sighted policy typical of the current Washington administration and its NATO partners is alien to socialism: The antipeople goals of that course were shown with renewed force in particular at the recent NATO Council session. After all, the Atlanticists again devoted their efforts to building up both the "nuclear deterrent forces" and conventional armaments.

We Hungarians, like other peoples of Europe, our interlocutors said, cannot be indifferent to the Pentagon's intentions to begin the large-scale series production of a new type of chemical weapon -- binary munitions -- and to deploy it in Western Europe, primarily the FRG. And that is in addition to the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles, bombers, and other deadly weapons already filling Western Europe to the brim! The news of the Washington administration's refusal to observe SALT II has been received as an alarm signal here.

The Political Consultative Committee's work in Budapest was at the center of the world public's attention precisely because the Warsaw Pact states are demonstrating once more that they act with a full awareness of their responsibility to all mankind and to history.

There is no time to lose; it is necessary to act vigorously, purposefully, and quickly to halt the slide toward nuclear catastrophe. The peoples have not forgotten that the two world wars erupted in Europe. People can see that a new world war may erupt in that very place where only a very narrow strip of land separates the two largest groupings of arm forces possessing the most modern types of weapons, including conventional armaments which, in terms of their combat characteristics, are already close to the means of mass destruction.

Sensible Europeans rightly believe that Europe, the pioneer of detente, is bound to fulfill another noble mission -- to rebuild detente and to do everything necessary to ensure that another important step forward is taken toward a more stable phase of detente, a mature detente that ensures reliable security for the continent and, thereby, the whole world.

The peoples are confident that the Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest will put forward the kind of proposals that will meet the vital interests of all mankind. And above all that it will propose a detailed program for talks on one of the most vital questions of our time -- conventional arms reduction.

A "Month of Peace and Friendship" has recently ended in Hungary. Its organizers included committees of the Patriotic People's Front.

"Millions of people in rallies, assemblies, and meetings demonstrated their fervent commitment to the ideas put forward by the socialist community countries in many documents: We are struggling for a world without nuclear, chemical, or bacteriological weapons, and we protest the imperialists; aggravation of military conflicts and intentions to militarize space," Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the All-Hungary Council of the Patriotic People's Front. Warmly and cordially greeting M.S. Gorbachev, Hungarian Communists thereby pay tribute to the country that put forward a realistic and universally attractive program for gradually freeing the world of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000. And at present, when Budapest is hosting the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference, the fraternal allied countries are adding to that program concrete proposals on conventional arms reduction. Now, by acting jointly, it is necessary to strive to ensure that the United States and its NATO allies take specific steps in that direction. "What are you personally doing to strengthen peace?" -- that is the question that we put to people of different professions and ages. Every citizen of the world must be not a passive observer but an active participant in the struggle to establish detente.

HUNGARY'S MAROTHY SPEAKS ON COOPERATION WITHIN CEMA

PM091223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers: "The Prospects of Cooperation"]

[Text] Budapest, June -- When we examine the dynamics of Hungarian-Soviet economic ties, we invariably proceed form the incontrovertible fact that the USSR has played and is playing a decisive role in the formation of the Hungarian socialist national economy.

The present analysis of the state and tasks of our cooperation proceeds from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress which elaborated in depth the paths of our countries' future progress. The problems raised at the supreme forum of the Soviet Communists are at the focus of attention of other socialist countries and the world socialist system as a whole. The MSZMP received with enthusiasm and profound approval the CPSU forum materials and the goals it set. Its decisions accord with our aspirations, with the persistent efforts of the Hungarian Communists. This is why we believe that it is so important to strengthen our cooperation, to enhance the quality of our collaboration, and to exchange experience.

The analysis of our common achievements and tasks is particularly topical also for another reason, that is the fact that the challenge presented to the CEMA countries by the world capitalist economy is being felt increasingly acutely in recent years. A rapid acceleration of the scientific and technical revolution is taking place. And reacting to this challenge is not a simple matter. Understandably, relying only on its own resources Hungary could not find an effective answer to it. However, at the present stage the main national interests that the individual socialist countries share are being successfully coordinated with socialism's common universal interests to ensure the coordinated and rational utilization of our intellectual and material resources. This was convicingly demonstrated during the CEMA member-countries' Economic Summit Conference and the 41st (Extraordinary) Meeting of the CEMA Session which adopted the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through the year 2000.

Unfortunately, we cannot hope for an improvement in the near future of the external conditions of the economic development of our socialist community. Every Hungarian citizen duly appreciates the well-considered Soviet foreign policy which pursues the preservation of peace. However -- and we must not close our eyes to this -- the struggle between the different social systems on a world scale is not likely to end in the future; it will, to an even greater extent, shift to the economic sphere. We must prove socialism's superiority by our economic successes with our peoples' enhanced well-being as the ultimate criterion.

We must utilitze the advantages of the international division of lavor for the good of socialism. Our economic life is characterized above all by cooperation with the fraternal socialist states. The greater part of our foreign trade turnover is accounted for by trade with other CEMA countries and primarily the Soviet Union. The USSR is the main buyer of our goods and thanks to this we are able to profitably utilize our production capacities.

The 13th MSZMP Congress was held in the spring of last year. We outlined our key political, social, and economic tasks for the coming period. Our new 5-year plan incorporates all the objectives and means and the government and enterprise programs of action whose implementation is essential for the switch to the intensive path of development.

It is a question of objectives and systematized targets which, thanks to the mutual coordination of our plans, are closely connected with the main avenues of national economic development in the USSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan. At the present stage we are drawing useful experience from the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and the long-term plans for the development of the Soviet society and its economy. The effectiveness of our joint efforts can be augmented by means of the well thought out coordination of the introduction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in our countries and the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 which is geared to this. There are no reserves for growth in Hungary apart form the acceleration of scientific and technical development and the fuller utilization of people's abilities.

It can be noted with satisfaction that Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation serves as a stabilizing factor in Hungary's development. The volume of reciprocal trade in 1986-1990 will exceed the level achieved during the previous 5-year period by approximately 30 percent. The Hungarian national economy can count on maintaining deliveries of Soviet energy resources and raw materials at the present level or increasing them in the future. In the interests of this aim, Hungary is participating in the construction of the Yamburg gas pipeline and is increasing its deliveries of agricultural products and foods, various machinery, equipment, and consumer goods to the Soviet Union. In the future, too, the Soviet market will continue to be supplied with large quantities of Hungarian buses, communications equipment, instruments, computer equipment, and medicines. Hungarian enterprises are involved in the implementation of tasks in the reconstruction of Soviet light and chemical industry and agricultural machine building enterprises. We cooperate in the implementation of the Soviet Food Program and the Comprehensive Program for the development of the production of consumer goods and services in 1986-2000.

In the course of the 5-year plan, Hungary will acquire more than 160,000 cars and in excess of 10,000 trucks in the USSR. Deliveries of Soviet tractors and mineral fertilizers are continuing. With Soviet technical assistance the capacity of the Paks nuclear power station is being increased. The deliveries of Soviet machine building equipment will continue to play an important role in a number of our national economic sectors.

The continuous improvement and growth of economic ties is guaranteed by the agreements on specialization and production sharing of which more than 300 have been signed with the Soviet Union, and also by new agreements on the development of the production and reciprocal deliveries of microelectronics goods, technological equipment, robots, and manipulators.

Hungary has an objective interest in the acceleration of Soviet national economic development. We must therefore find points of contact between important Soviet programs and the tasks of the intensification of the Hungarian economy because this will make it possible to dynamically influence -- even if not in the same measure -- the two countries' national economies.

In our view, it is particularly important to extend the progressive system of links with Soviet programs to medium-range economic cooperation. We note with profound satisfaction here that the achievement of the USSR's grand economic objectives is to be ensured by means of a cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress. And it is our common desire to ensure that this approach is crowned with new impressive achievements within the framework of the scientific and technical program through the end of the century elaborated by the CEMA countries.

There is mutual interest in the broad dissemination of the methods of saving raw and other materials, fuel, introducing modern waste-free technologies, effective processing of secondary raw materials, and the creation of a new generation of machines and equipment with lower materials- and energy-intensiveness.

We are interested in expanding our participation in the development of Soviet oil and natural gas deposits. By producing diverse specialized equipment, the Hungarian industry is actively contributing to the implementation of the program for the joint construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heating plants.

As for cooperation in the sphere of machine building, Hungary attaches particular importance to the deepening of specialization and production sharing that help to make our output more competitive. It is necessary above all to expand the production of assemblies and standardized finished products. It is difficult to imagine that in the course of the implementation of the CEMA countries' program for the widespread introduction of electronics in their national economies, the Hungarian electronics industry could, on its own, develop and create the necessary means of production and basic elements. Therefore Hungarian-Soviet cooperation will play a decisive role in our electronics program. A joint enterprise will be established.

All the necessary conditions exist in our fraternal community for an acceleration of the growth of its economic might and the strengthening of socialism's positions in the world rivalry between the two sociopolitical systems. We have achieved a great deal, primarily thanks to our material and spiritual resources, the selflessness of the working masses, and their support for and implementation of the policy of our parties and also thanks to our collaboration, comradeship, and shared friendly aspirations. Nonetheless, we cannot rest contentedly on what we have achieved. The CEMA countries have by no means exhausted their potential.

We fully agree with the assessment of the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress given in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress. It is necessary to ensure that there is "less high-handed bureaucratic administration and fewer committees and commissions and that more attention is paid to economic levers, initiative, the spirit of socialist enterprise, and that labor collectives are involved in this process."

The worldwide argument between the social systems cannot be resolved by means of weapons. The force of our example is constantly at work. The growth of the economic might of the socialist community is also an expression of its security which strengthens with every passing day. Hungarian Communists and all the working people are clearly aware of this. This is why everything possible is done in our country to contribute to the strengthening of the material foundations of socialism and to augment the attraction of the socialist social system by means of daily practical work.

WALDHEIM PRAISES NEW GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

LD111222 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna June 11 TASS -- Kurt Waldheim, federal president-elect of Austria, held his first press conference here today, at which he touched upon a number of foreign policy problems.

Waldheim noted that he had always been and remained committed to the disarmament talks which should put an end to the unprecedented arms race. It is a task of the whole of mankind to put a brake on this arms race, he said.

Responding to one of the questions, Waldheim declared for terminating all nuclear tests. He said that he had maintained the same stand while holding the post of the U.N. secretary general.

Waldheim said that the proposals made by the General Secretay of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev at the meeting with the workers of the Csepel machine-tool manufacturing plant evoked his great interest. He said that they should be viewed as one more attempt to reach progress in the disarmament issue. One should hope that they would help break the stalemate in this field. Much will depend, however, on how these proposals will be received by the other side.

At the press conference, Waldheim declared for continuing the policy of the relaxation of international tensions.

Analyzes Election Reactions

LD110948 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- By TASS Political Analyst Askold Biryukov:

Describing the malicious campaign launched against him by the Zionist circles and the U.S. Administration, Austria's President-elect Kurt Waldheim has said in an interview with the Lebanese weekly AL-OUSBOU' AL-ARABI that it was masterminded by the World Jewish Congress.

Waldheim emphasised that the aim of the campaign was to settle old scores and try and take revenge on him for his impartial stance with regard to the Middle East problem during his term of office as United Nations secretary-general.

"Along with Israel's right to exist," Waldheim said, "I acknowledged that the Palestinians also have the rights that should be recognized, including the right to self-determination. I was also in favour of Israel's return to the 1967 borders."

Waldheim said, that he "favoured the need for a comprehensive settlement within the fraemwork of the international conference with the participation of five permanent member states of the Security Council."

Explaining the reasons why the Reagan administration joined the attempts to prevent his election as the Austrian president, Waldheim recalled:

"While at the post of U.N. secretary-general, I observed that the U.S. was the very obstacle that resulted in the collapse of all U.N. attempts to play an effective role in settling conflict problems in the world and in the Middle East in particular."

Waldheim pointed out that the former head of the Austrian Government, Bruno Kreisky, was also a "target of an American campaign due to his stand on the Middle East question."

Indeed, the former Austrian chancellor, who raised his voice against Israel's heinous crimes in Lebanon, was subjected to insulting accusations on the part of Tel Aviv.

Those were stupid accusations, said Kreisky, one of the leaders of the Socialist International. "I'm Jewish," he observed, "but I'm not a Zionist, because Zionism is nationalism in its extreme manifestation."

During their campaign against Waldheim's election as president, the Zionist circles, above all in Israel, sought to portrary themselves as anti-fascist, as irreconcilable fighters against Nazi collaborationists and as human rights advocates.

The unnatural "change" in the behavior of these circles, if it really took place, could only be welcomed. But that wasn't the case.

Their deeds vividly show that Zionism remains an ideology of racial hatred.

Indeed, Israel's racist policies with regard to the Arabs can only be likened to genocide.

President Francois Mitterrand of France, speaking about the Israeli Army's actions in Lebanon, recalled the French village of Oradour that was razed by Nazi troops and all its inhabitants killed.

The U.N. on several occasions stigmatised Zionism as one of the worst varieties of racism and racial discrimination.

When Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the right-wing Christian Social Union and minister president of Bavaria, arrived in Israel for a private visit in March last year, the Tel Aviv authorities gave the notorious patron of West German revenge-seekers a warm welcome.

And they had reasons for praising the former officer of the Hitler Wehrmacht, who wholly backed Tel Aviv's agressive course and came out in favour of stronger military cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel.

The entire world, including American World War Two veterans, protested against the insulting action by President Reagan who laid a wreath at the cemetery of Hitler troops and SS-men in Bitburg on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

How did Tel Aviv react? The Israeli leaders, while posing as anti-fascists, seemed to be struck dumb.

The hypocrisy of the Zionists who seek to present themselves as fighters against. Nazism -- something they were not -- is deep rooted in history.

This is evidenced, for example, by the controversial "Kastner affair". Kastner, a Zionist figure who posed as courageous fighter for the interests of the Jewish people (during the war he headed the so-called Committee for the Salvation of the Jewish Population of Hungary), it turned out, collaborated with Nazis, including such notorious butchers as the head of the Jewish section at the Gestapo Eichmann and SS Standartenfuehrer Bachar.

Having arranged with the SS and the Gestapo for the immigration into Switzerland of 600 rich Jews, Zionist leaders of the Hungarian Jewish community, he himself picked, as well as their relatives, Kastner helped the fascists to eliminate 500,000 Hungarian citizens of Jewish nationality.

All of them were concentrated with assistance of the Kastner-headed salvation committee into a Jewish ghetto from where they were deported to death camps and exterminated in gas chambers.

Despite the proven facts of collaboration between Kastner and other Zionist leaders and the Israeli rulers did their utmost to conceal the truth.

Tel Aviv hypocrites will be unable to portrary themselves as fighters against Nazism.

According to American historian and journ list Lennie Brenner, the author of a book on Zionism, Tel Aviv's present -day policy graphically confirms the fact that the "philosophy of Zionism", the backbone of its alliance with Hitlerism, is alive and thriving in Israel today.

COMPARISON OF SHEVARDNADZE'S TALKS WITH NEW FRENCH ENVOY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 Jun carries in its First Edition, on page 4 under the headline "French Ambassador Received", a report on Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's meeting with Yves Pagniez, French ambassador to the USSR. This has been compared to the TASS English version, published on page G 1 in the Western Europe section of the 10 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph three, line six in PRAVDA reads: to promote, would be in the interests of lessening the threat of war and reviving detente and confidence and would accord with the aims of the consolidation of international security. (rewording)

SECOND GORBACHEV BOOK PUBLISHED IN ITALY

LD120212 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Rome June 11 TASS -- An official presentation of a book of collected speeches by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Italian Government, political and public circles has been held at the USSR Embassy in Rome today. The book has been issued in a large print in the Italian language by the "EDITORI RIUNITI" publishers, one of Italy's biggest.

In his interoduction addressed to the Italian readers, Mikhail Gorbachev touched in detail upon the tasks set by the 27th Congress of the CPSU to accelerate the USSR's socio-economic development.

Touching upon foreign policy issues, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out: "In this age, international security is indivisible: It is either going to be equal for all and universal, or there will be no security for anybody at all. The doctrines and notions of the pre-nuclear epoch should be abandoned, or life on earth will hang by a thread. This determines our approach to international affairs. Herein is the political, and, if you wish, the moral foundation of the present-day foreign policy strategy of the CPSU, which has been approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. No space shields, no, even most powerful, defence, can by the very logic of the contemporary technology of the nuclear age, reliably ensure security for any state. Therefore the Soviet Union has put forward the plan to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000, proposed that the creation of an all-embracing security system be started.

Statesmen should muster up strength to rise to the level of contemporary political mentality, learn to heed the voice of their people and world public, who have left behind many political figures, as regards the understanding of the realitites of this epoch and the dangers threatening mankind.

A vast potential of peace, common sense and goodwill have emerged, which has every moral right and enormous potentialities to influence world politics."

The book of collected speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee presented in Rome today is already Mikhail Gorbachev's second book to have been issued in Italy.

TASS CITES TOWNLEY LINK TO PALME DEATH

LD120715 Moscow TASS in English 0400 GMT 12 Jun 86

["Townley -- Suspected Murderer of Swedish Prime Minister" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

Michael Townley, a professional terrorist and U.S. CIA agent, could be the mastermind behind the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister of Olof Palme in February this year. An evidence of that are the archive papers on that inveterate murder presented to the TASS correspondent by the New York based institute for media analysis investigating into the sabotage and terrorist activity of the U.S. secret services.

That character is again in the focus of world press attention because, the Swedish authorities, as "THE NEW YORK TIMES" said, have turned to the FBI for permission to use the materials in connection with the investigation of the murder of Orlando Letelier, former foreign minister in Chile's Salvador Allende government, in Washington in 1976. One of the chief organisers of that crime was Michael Townley, who was simultaneously an agent of the Pinochent regime's secret service DINA.

The interest of Swedish investigators into that case is not accidental. The point is that in the course of an interrogation in 1979, Michael Townley admitted that his bosses instructed him to "destroy physically" not only Letelier, but also a whole number of political and public figures opposing the Chilean fascist regime. Among them he also named Olof Palme. According to the terrorist, an attempt on the life of the Swedish leader was to be made way back in 1976 in Madrid, where Palme attended a meeting of leaders of the Social Democratic Parties. Yet the operation was not carried out for some unknown reason.

Now it follows from the papers in the archives of the institute that Townley had the necessary experience and connections to carry out that assignment any time. According to the magazine "COUNTERSPY" that cutthroat learnt the methods of carrying out terrorist operations while being among the ranks of the underground organisation of Chilean Fascists Homeland and Freedom. During the years of the Salvador Allende administration, the gang, who received secret donations from the CIA, killed supporters of the popular unity government. Townley headed a cell of five persons in that organisation. They were ordered to carry out dangerous sabotage operations. It was there that Townley was also recruited by the CIA, the "counterspy" said.

After the Pinochet Junta came to power, Michael Townley became a terrorist of international standing. His baptism of fire already in the capacity of a DINA officer was the assassination in Buenos Aires in 1974 of Carlos Prats, former national defence minister in the Allende government, who emigrated to Argentina after the fascist coup. Following that he was instructed to exterminate opponents of the Pinochet regime in Western Europe.

After settling in Madrid, Townley started with developing close contacts with Western Europe's ultra-rightist, terrorist organisations.

He contacted Corsican gangsters, arms dealers, who supplied arms to the French ultra-rightist organisation OAS, and a fascist organisation in Lisbon, American journalists John Dinges and Sol Landau pointed out in their book "ASSASSINATION ON EMBASSY ROW".

Soon the unit under Townley's command established contacts, collected intelligence and began carrying out operations in France, Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands. In October 1974, Townley organised the assassination of B. Leyton, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, in Rome.

Thus, local observers point out, there is no doubt that this cutthroat has good contacts with Western Europe's ultra-rightist gangs up to now and can, as a matter of fact, organise an act of terrorism in any country of that region.

It is noteworthy that three years ago he was obligingly let out of prison by the U.S. authorities, where they were forced to hide him after Letelier's murder, was supplied with false papers and allowed to go where he wished. What he did throughout all these years was covered with a veil of secrecy to all, with the exception, certainly, of his American backers.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN PROTOCOL SIGNED. -- OSTENDE (Belgium) Jun 11 TASS -- A joint protocol of the annual meeting of the Soviet-Belgian Commission on High-sea Shipping was signed in a ceremony here today. The document was signed for the Soviet side by V.I. Tikhonov, first deputy minister of Merchant Marine of the U.S.S.R., and for Belgium by Philippe de Schouthoete, director-general of the political department at the Ministryof External Relations of Belgium. The protocol is fresh evidence of growing ties between the Soviet Union and Belgium in high-sea shipping. Cooperation between the two countries in that sphere rests on the 1972 intergovernmental agreement on high-sea shipping. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 11 Jun 86 LD]

GOVERNMENT SENDS GREETINGS TO JORDAN ON NATIONAL DAY

PM111541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Husayn Ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, conveying to him and the friendly Jordanian people sincere congratulations and wishes for prosperity on the 40th anniversary jubilee of the country's independence.

In an answering telegram, the King of Jordan expressed deep gratitude and sincere appreciation on behalf of the country's people and government to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for its congratulations.

The telegrams voice the hope that the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Jordan will continue to serve the interests of both countries' peoples and contribute to reaching just and lasting peace in the Near East.

In a telegram addressed to Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the USSR Council of Ministers conveyed congratulations and best wishes to him on the 40th anniversary of the country's independence.

In an answering telegram, the head of the Jordanian Government expressed gratitutde for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to the Soviet Government and wishes for progress and prosperity to the USSR people.

The telegrams voice the hope that the good relations existing between the USSR and Jordan will continue to develop for the good of both countries' peoples.

LIBYA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. FORCES EVACUATION

LD110957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Today the Libyan people are celebrating an important date in their history -- the anniversary of the evacuation of the U.S. forces. On 11 June 1970, in accordance with the decision of the revolutionary leadership of Libya which had come to power, the withdrawal of about 20,000 U.S. servicemen from the U.S. Wheelus Air Force Base near Tripoli was completed. The expulsion of the Yankees from Libyan soil was a tangible blow to the expansionist interests of U.S. imperialism in the region. This is why these and all subsequent steps taken by the Libyan Jamahiriyah directed toward the country's achievement of genuine independence meet with an openly hostile attitude from Washington. Despite the recent criminal action taken against it by the United States, Libya did not give in against the crude military pressure. But even today the danger of renewed U.S. aggression against Libya is far from over. Warlike calls and open threats toward the sovereign Libyan Jamahiriyah continue to ring out from Washington.

WEEKLY NOTES VALUE OF TALKS WITH ARABS

PM101425 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 24, 6-12 Jun 86 [Signed to Press 5 Jun 86] p 1

[Editorial: "Cooperation and Solidarity"]

[Text] Over the last few days world public attention has been drawn to the Soviet-Libyan, Soviet-Syrian, and Soviet-South Yemeni talks and to the meetings and conversations M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had with A.S. Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and A.H. Khaddam, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. Shortly before that, C. Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, was on a working visit to the USSR at the Soviet Government's invitation.

The intensification of Soviet-Arab contacts is a natural and law-governed phenomenon. Libya, Syria, and -- yes, there are full grounds for saying this -- the Arab world as a whole, are today the targets of unbridled arbitrariness by the most aggressive imperialist circles, whose life credo is contained within the framework of the "doctrine of neoglobalism" or, in other words, state terrorism in its various manifestations -- military, political, and economic. Trampling the norms of the civilized international community, Washington is trying to impose its hegemony on the Arabs by means of crude strongarm pressure and direct use of its armed forces. Such an attempt was made yesterday in Lebanon, and now in Libya. Syria is being blackmailed with the threat of a new aggression by Israel.

Community of Views

The U.S. Administration's anti-Arab policy is part and parcel of the overall U.S. foreign policy course that undermines peace and the people's security on a global scale. It is, therefore, natural that a key position at the Moscow talks was occupied by questions concerning the contemporary international situation. The participants in the talks expressed serious concern with the dangerous course followed by U.S. imperialism and its allies, recklessly whipping up tension in the world, accelerating the arms race, primarily the nuclear missile arms race, and pushing mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The exchange of opinions reveled the proximity or coincidence of views, which testifies to the common interests of the Soviet Union and the Arab countries in the struggle to preserve peace and the people's security, to curb the aggressive aspirations of imperialist circles, and to support the community of interests of the forces of socialism and national liberation in the face of the imperialists' dangerous intrigues.

Great importance in this connection attached to the total support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, for the concept of creating a comprehensive system of international security that was elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, and for the program for the liquidation of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century.

Imperialist circles have spoken much about regional conflicts in the recent past, distorting the causes which generate them and keeping completely silent about the fact that they originate from the expansionist neoglobalist policy. Particular attention was given at the Moscow talks to the situation in the Mediterranean and the Near East.

The world public is well acquainted with the well-known Soviet proposals, which are aimed at real normalization of the situation in these regions, and therefore meet the intersts of all states and peoples there, without any exception. Fundamental significance attaches to the fact that Libya and Syria -- two states situated right in the Mediterranean and Near East region -- again declared their support for the Soviet proposals.

The participants in the Moscow talks resolutely condemned the militarist U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance which, for many years now, has been one of the main causes of the continuing explosive situation in the region and a source of aggression against states situated there or in continguous regions. It was a law-governed phenomenon that note was taken again of the sinister role of Israel's ruling circles, which not only fail to display the slightest desire for good-neighborliness with countries in the region but, on the contrary, are doing everything to ensure that relations with them are strained to the utmost. The numerous statements by representatives of Israeli ruling circles, attempting to present their rapacious policy as actions qualifying as "self-protection" and "self-defense," are in striking contradiction with reality. It is not enought that Israel occupies vast territories, that it does not own, consistently follows a policy of their annexation, and tramples the rights of whole peoples. In the recent past the expansionist appetites of Israel's Zionist ruling circles already extend to space orbit. The fact that Israel has joined the U.S. "star wars" program can be explained by anything but a concern for the true interests of its country's people. The Israeli rulers are thus making their own "contribution" to the exacerbation of the international situation. Anti-Sovietism has been and still remains an organic part of the foreign policy doctrine of Israeli ruling circles.

Firm Stance

The Soviet-Arab talks made it possible to exchange opinions regarding the conclusions which must be drawn from the fact U.S. imperialism has stepped up its aggressiveness and has switched to direct armed actions against independent Arab states. One of these conclusions is that it is obviously impossible to rule out the future development of new situations, exceptionally dangerous for the national liberation forces and the Arab peoples and states. Yes, the anti-Libyan armed action by the United States resulted in a major moral-political defeat for Washington. But this does not in the least diminish the need to be prepared to resolutely counter any new attempts by U.S. imperialism and its allies to create dangerous crisis situations. This is even more correct in view of the fact that all this time the U.S. Administration and its closest accomplices have kept up their threats and military-political blackmail against Libya and Syria and are pursuing the policy of establishing their hegemony in the Mediterranean and the Near East. Under these circumstances, the Arab peoples would be displaying unforgivable placidity if they were to disregard the importance of maintaining their defense capability at high levels. It was emphasized during the talks that it is necessary to constantly expose the anti-people nature of imperialist policy and to prevent the development of a situation when reactionary propaganda could obtain even the slightest opportunity to confuse the world public or to find seemmingly plausible pretexts to justify the aggressors' rapcious actions.

The unanimous opinion was expressed during the Moscow talks that responsibility for the present exacerbation of the international situation falls upon the United States and its closest NATO allies which continue to step up the arms race, strive to extend it to space, pursue a policy of exacerbating the situation in the Near East, and block the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Particular importance is attached to the fact that the participants in the Moscow talks noted again the paramount significance of Arab solidarity and of ensuring the unity of actions by Arab states in the face of the common danger stemming from imperialism. There can be no doubt that the cohesion of Arab states would become an additional factor helping to curb the aggressive aspirations of the imperialists.

The Moscow talks displayed convincingly the importance of the importance of the strengthening of Soviet-Arab friendship and cooperation and the energetic interation between Arab states and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the sake of repulsing the aggressive intrigues by imperialism, for the sake of defusing the imperialist mines laid in the Mediterranean and the Near East and constantly threatening countless calamities for the peoples in the region and the exacerbation of the international situation as a whole. The Moscow talks demonstrated that the Soviet Union displays invariable solidarity with the Arab peoples and that it will continue to firmly and consistently support the just cause of these peoples who are upholding their legitimate right to live in peace and security.

PETRIK-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MAPUTO

PM110923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] Maputo, 7 Jun -- A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by P.P. Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in the Mozambican capital under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Mozambique Liberation Front party.

WORK TO RESCUE DAMAGED SHIPS IN ANGOLA REPORTED

LD111238 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Odessa June 11 TASS -- (from TASS correspondent) The courageous and resolute actions of the Soviet seamen have made it possible to keep afloat the motorships "Kapitan Chirkov" and "Kapitan Vyslobokov," which were subjected to a piratic attack by South African saboteurs at the Angolan port of Namibe. This is reported by messages being radioed to the Black Sea shipping company.

The terrorist act was committed under the cover of night. The bandits rocketed port facilities and planted magnetic mines on the Soviet ships which were unloading there. Water rushed through holes caused by the bursts, water rushed into the engine rooms and into holds and a dangerous list developed. In that critical situation the Soviet seamen took all necessary measures to keep the ships survivable.

At a request of a TASS correspondent, Anatoliy Tretyak, deputy head of the Black Sea shipping company, has commented on the radio messages: "All the seamen of our motorships are safe and sound. No one was hurt, luckily. N. Vinokur and M. Galimov, the skippers, said by radiotelephone that there is a normal working atmosphere on board the ships. Discharging operations, in which Soviet seamen actively participate together with the port workers, are drawing to an end."

A high-powered rescue ship, the "Gordiy," of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries has arrived at the port of Namibe. The crew of the rescue ship began immediately to pump water out of the flooded compartments of the damaged ships. The "Yaguar," the flagship of the rescue fleet of the Black Sea shipping company, upon changing its course, is also heading for the port of Namibe. A group of Soviet specialists have urgently left for Angola by air. An operations headquarters, consisting of seamen and representatives of Soviet and local organisations is taking necessary measures to bring the damaged ships into operation.

'TERRORISTS' RAID CABINDA; ONE DEAD

LD100717 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Luanda June 10 TASS -- A group of armed bandits has raided the building housing the provincial commissariat in the town of Cabinda, Cabinda Province. Angolan security and defence forces foiled the terrorists' attack and put them to flight. They left behind one dead and war material, including fire-arms, time-bombs and South African made mortar rockets.

COMMENTARY NOTES COLLAPSE OF AFRICAN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

MB110851 Moscow in English to South Africa 1800 GMT 10 Jun 86

["News Analyst" Sergey Kaminskiy commentary]

[Text] A former member of the Municipal Council of Alexandra, an African township of Johannesburg Reuben Mashali said the following, when recalling his past activity: I made enemies for myself and my family when working in the Municipal Council of Alexandra, which most of the residents in the township refused to recognize. My friends have long been telling me that I should resign, and so now I joint the struggle of the people of Alexandra against the regime of apartheid.

Reuben Mashali came to the conclusion that his work in the council was against the true interests of the African people and he resigned. Only four persons were left on the council, which practically does nothing. Commenting on Mashali's resignation, one of the employees of the municipal council of Alexandra, Arthur Magerman, said the step was quite justified. The activity of the present council is directed against the people and that is why they oppose those local government (?bodies) [as heard]. The authorities do everything to keep their puppets in the municipal councils of the African townships. They pay them generously, provide them with radio transmitters and even arms for self-defense, as they say, but, actually to protect them from the just anger of the people.

According to official reports, the South African authorities intend to arm about 1,300 councillors. Those feverish measures, however, failed to produce the desired results. The collaborating municipal councils are collapsing in more and more African townships in South Africa. Members of the councils are leaving in Lekoa, Sharpeville, Sebokeng, Zambela, Bopolong, and Wattville. They are replaced with new bodies of self-government: the first shoots of people's government. The Africans elected them, people who really express their interests.

In a recent address to the nation, the African National Congress of South Africa stressed that the people's street and comrades committees are growing stronger and becoming people's government bodies, thus replacing the collapsing puppet administration.

NEWS AGENCY SIGNS PROTOCOL WITH MADAGASCAR

PM111023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A protocol was signed on 2 June in Moscow on expanding cooperation in the information sphere between the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union and the National Information of Madagascar, [ANTA].

The protocol was signed by S.A. Losev, TASS general director and P. Simon, Malagasy minister of information, ideological orientation, and cooperatives.

REPORT ON SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESS TO UKRAINE'S WRITERS

AU111356 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jun 86 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first serectary at the Ninth Congress of the Ukraine's writers in Kiev on 5 June -- Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Congresses of creative unions have always been significant sociopolitical events. Such events arouse artistic thought, give it fresh energetic impluses. We are confident that the congress of the republic's writers, who enjoy well deserved prestige among the people, will also further promote our people's cultural, spiritual growth and, consequently, progress in all sectors of cultural construction.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, V.V. Shcherbitskiy cordially welcomed the congress delegates and guests, and wished them successful work.

You have gathered at your creative writers meeting, the speaker continued, 3 months after the 27th CPSU Congress, which has become a prominent event in the life of our society, of all progressive manking.

YOU ARE EXPECTED FIRST OF ALL TO CHECK YOUR ACTIVITY AGAINST THE ESSENCE AND SPIRIT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE's POLITICAL REPORT AND THE CONGRESS DECISIONS, AND TO DEFINE, AS V. MAYAKOVSKIY SAID, THE POET's PLACE IN THE WORKERS' RANKS.

All the good conditions for the fruitful work of the writers congress are present. The atmosphere in the republic is sound and businesslike as it is throughout the country. From the beginning of the year, all national economic branches of the Ukraine have been working in a stable way. The volume and rates of growth have increased.

Restructuring has begun in all spheres of our social organism, although it is to be admitted frankly that the way in which new things are opening a path for themselves is rather difficult.

Along with radical measures for restructuring the economy, the CPSU Central Committee has adopted a number of decisions aimed at developing the cultural sphere -- on improvements in the activity of cultural and educational establishements, theatrical and concert organizations, and so forth.

In particular, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, in the current 5-year period, our republic will build 40 rayon houses of culture, more than 550 clubs, 50 theaters, and will create cultural and sports complexes in rayons, cities, city-type settlements, and bigger villages. Provisions have been made for the construction of concert and philharmonic halls in Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zhadanov, Kerson, Vinnitsa, and Chernigov, and for completing the network of cinemas encompassing the republic's localities.

A program is now being worked out for developing the country's sociocultural complex in the years 1990-2000. A Soviet cultural fund is being instituted. In a word, new levers are being utilized to bring the entire cultural sphere up to the present requirements, to the rythm of the times.

TO REDOUBLE THE INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL AND TO MAKE FULL USE OF IT IS ONE OF THE PARAMOUNT TASKS CONFRONTING STATE AND ECONOMIC ORGANS, AS WELL AS PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS. THIS IS A LOFTY AND NOBLE MISSION FOR OUR WRITERS.

Socialism has accorded the artist the great right to participate directly in the construction of a new life, to shape his people's culture. Soviet literature has always been guided by the Leninist principles of the party and people spirit, has always been up to the social destiny. And today, when our country has embarked upon the paths of accelerating socioeconomic development, the pepple expect all men of letters, all cultural figures, to display a particular sensitivity to everything that is new and progressive, to everything that is in line with the spirit of the times.

The 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress has in a political manner thoroughly assessed the situation of the literary process in the republic. In the time that has passed since the Eighth Writers Congress, works highly evaluated by literary critics have been published. A Lenin Prize has rightfully crowned Mikola Bazhan's works. Oles Gonchar, Ivan Drach, and Vitaliy Korotich have been awarded USSR state prizes, and 16 men of letters have won state T.G. Shevchenko prizes.

No doubt, this is good and well. More than 400 works of fiction are being published in the republic annually. But let us be frank: have many of them proved to be memorable events in the country's spiritual life? Also disturbing is the fact that in recent years, the number of works of, so to speak, great dimensions, works acknowledged nationwide and contending for the highest USSR prizes, has shrunk. All these are questions that are both purely creative, but at the same time -- and to a significant extent -- organizational ones. They have to be settled, as they say, by all writers together.

As is known, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, the creative process is a difficult matter, it requires all our forces and abilities. For this reason our party has always treated the demands and needs of the creative intelligentsia with particular attention. In the past 5-year period, conditions for further developing the creative process have significantly improved. Most requests made at the previous congress have been complied with. The creative successes of 53 men of letters have won medals, and those of more than 100 of them have been awardei honorary certificates and certificates of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the same time, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we have to hear about the honorary titles of people's writer or people's poet awarded in other republics, whereas in our republic such titles are nonexistent. I hope the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium will have its say on this issue, provided that there is an appropriate creative output, comrades.

A true artist lives among the people and shares the people's life. This is an axiom. In order to know people, one has always to be with them and, what is most important, one has to love them. Moreover, only art that does not lag behind events, but goes ahead of them, is capable of strengthening the forms of life and its foundations.

As V.I. LENIN POINTED OUT: "WHOEVER INTENDS TO PORTRAY ANY LIVING PHENOMENON IS INEVITABLY AND NECESSARILY CONFRONTED WITH THE DILEMMA OF EITHER ANTICIPATING IT OR LAGGING BEHIND IT. THERE IS NO GOLDEN MEAN" (Vol 3, p 322). True literature is above all the artful interpretation of the leading trends of our times. But even experienced and talented artists may dissipate their talents without having touched upon the main problems and concerns experienced by the working people of the republic, of the country.

The topical task for our men of letters today is TO APPLY THE ENORMOUS ARTISTIC POTENTIAL OF LITERATURE AND ORIENTATE IT TOWARD RESTRUCTURING THE CONSCIOUSNESS AND PSYCHOLOGY OF PEOPLE WHO ARE CALLED UPON TO MAKE A TURN TOWARD A NEW AND QUALITATIVELY BETTER CONDITION OF SOCIETY. Of course, in this respect any "softened attitude" is inadmissible. After all, sociopsychological, moral processes are particularly deep and complex processes. One cannot influence them simply by "intensifying the stream of wordage", but by penetrating the depths of human character and portraying the real,

It is no secret that, speaking figuratively, potholes and sharp turns do occur in life. Our party, and this was confirmed once again at the 27th CPSU Congress, does not conceal difficulties and obstacles. And the writer is called upon to actively fight everything that hinders us from following the chosen path.

I can assure you, V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, that the principled, constructive criticism of everything that hampers the process of acceleration has always met and will meet with understanding and support. However, one must not turn a blind eye to the reverse side of the problem. Indeed, the thing that should make up the main content of a work of art is truth. I hope that in this respect there are not two opposed opinions.

But occasionally, one gains the impression that individual writers see truth very one-sidedly and concentrate their attention only on what is negative. People read a work of this kind and unwittingly wonder: How have we managed to bring the country so far ahead in such a short historical time when all around us there were only time-servers, bureaucrats, thieves, loafers, bribe-takers, drunkards, and other scum? It would not be out of place to refer here to A.V. Lunacharskiy's words: "Truth is development, truth is a conflict, truth is struggle..."

OUR SOVIET LITERATURE HAS CONVINCINGLY SHOWN THAT THE ARTISTIC PICTURE OF THE TRUTH OF LIFE INEVITABLY INVOLVED PORTRAYAL OF OUR FULL-BLOODED CONTEMPORARY -- A MAN SOCIALLY ACTIVE, A MAN WITH LOFTY IDEOLOGICAL CONVICTIONS AND MORAL PRINCIPLES. The topicality of and, more than that, the pressing need for such pictures is today more acute than ever. After all, an intensive renewal is taking place in all spheres of our society, and the struggle against routine, indifference, the petrification of the forms and methods of management, and against Philistine psychology is intensifying. And people need examples to follow -- examples of industriousness, adherence to principle, honesty, and kindness. One must not forget about another side of the matter -- about the fact that mankind is living today at a responsible stage of its history when, through the fault of imperialist circles, above all the United States, the international situation is becoming complicated and is aggravating.

THIS OBLIGATES EACH MAN OF LETTERS AND EACH ARTIST TO BECOME AWARE OF HIS GROWING RESPONSIBILITY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE IDEALS OF PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, AND FOR CULTIVATING AMONG OUR PEOPLE LOFTY CIVIC QUALITIES AND DEEP FEELINGS OF SOVIET PATRIOTISM AND PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM.

It is natural enough that LITERARY AND ART CRITICISM is called upon to help the artist accomplish topical creative tasks. It would be unfair not to see the changes that have recently occurred for the better in this respect. However, it is only seldom that critics apply a thorough and deep analysis of the literary process. Apparently, they lack the ability, and sometimes the courage, to say an honest word about the superficial way in which real life is depicted in many works. Also, unobjective, laudatory reviews are arousing justified complaints on the part of the public. On this occasion, the party congress clearly stated: Criticism is not a sphere for servicing authors' pride and ambitions.

It is well known how vehemently M. Gorkiy protested about excessively eulogizing some authors and underestimating others. Having made the reservation that he was against "egalitarianism," the great proletarian author indicated at the same time that eulogies caused "adipose heart, tumors of arrogance, conceit, haughtiness, and intolerance..." This was a very accurate remark. We hope that appropriate conclusions will also be drawn in the field of literary and art criticism.

THE 27TH PARTY CONGRESS EMPHASIZED THAT THE YARDSTICK BY WHICH TO MEASURE THE MAIN RESULTS OF WORK PERFORMED BY CREATIVE UNIONS WAS NOT RESOLUTIONS AND SESSIONS, BUT TALENTED WORKS NECESSARY FOR SOCIETY. No doubt, this is right.

However, it would be a mistake to underestimate ORGANIZATIONAL WORK. It is to be pointed out that the Writers Union, its governing bodies and party organizations, have done a great deal to rally literary forces, to further foster artistic creativity, and to boost the sound ideo-political atmosphere.

In the past 5-year period, the republic has completed the creation of oblast writers organizations, and has carried through a number of significant sociopolitical and literary measures. Writers actively participate in ideological work within labor collectives, educational institutions, and military units in the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

In this way, the speaker pointed out, a great deal has been done on the whole. But we know that in recent times, the union's Secretariat and Comrade P. A. Zagrebelnyy personally have somewhat slackened their attention on creative problems, on the performance of oblast organizations, and have exerted insufficient influence on the ideo-political and professional development of men of letters. Complaints about the lack of tact also seem to be well-founded, a quality in relations that has always been traditional among the creators of our own culture. There is evidence that emotions have frequently taken the upper hand over the interests of the matter, and even over common sense. All that, of course, has affected the prestige of the union's governing bodies and relations within the writers milieu.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE PRESENT DAY'S DYNAMICS, THE WRITERS ORGANIZATION SHOULD FILL ITS ENTIRE WORK WITH A DEEPER, NEW CONTENT. Today it is simply impossible to follow the old patterns and live completely and calmly without a search or courageous undertakings. The direct mission and duty of the union's Secretariat and of its party organizations is to encourage talents, to direct them into the right channels, to aim them at themes of social importance and, last but not least, to provide a sound creative atmosphere for the active work of each author.

Further improvements in the literary process and in its quality require from the union's leaders more unity, collectiveness, publicity, and -- let me put it this way -- more responsibility on the part of everyone for the common cause. As is known, there is a direct link between the organization of literary life and the literary process. AND WHEN THE SPIRIT OF MUTUAL RESPECT, OF ADHERENCE TO PRINCIPLES, AND OF SELF-CRITICAL ANALYSIS PREDOMINATES WITHIN THE UNION, IT WILL ALSO FACILITATE THE PUBLICATION OF THE NEW WORKS NECESSARY FOR SOCIETY.

Naturally enough, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, it is not the activity of creative unions alone that determines the intensity and, so to speak, the fullness of the republic's literary life. To a significant extent, it also depends on the style of work in the ideological ministries and departments, and on the latter's cooperation with the artistic intelligentsia. And the purpose of this work is to know what the writer is working on, to help him materialize his idea, and to see to it that talented work becomes the people's property sooner.

Are there authentic, businesslike contacts and proper understanding between men of letters and figures of art, on the one hand, and the appropriate ministries, on the other? We do not act against our conscience in saying: In this respect, there are many misunderstandings, a great deal of bureaucratism, formalism, and even simple indifference and overcautiousness which do not promote creative success at all.

There have been quite a few complaints about shortcomings in the publication of books. Indeed, new books frequently have to cover a long and thorny path to see the light of day. There are also justified complaints about the outdated and clumsy mechanism of planning and establishing circulation, as well as about the lack of proper efficiency in selling books. Do Comrade A. Ya. Pashchenko and THE UKRAINIAN STATE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLISHING HOUSES, PRINTING PLANTS, AND THE BOOK TRADE really not see these miscalculations?

It is high time to see that sooner the reader obtains a good book in his hands, the greater the returns from this book are. The Union's Secretariat and the republic's State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade must take as guidance jubilee events, or even the author's penetrating ability, and, primarily, the ideological purposefulness and artistic values of works, the readers' demands, and the opinion of reviewers.

Authors complain of the lack of attention to their works on the part of the REPUBLIC's MINISTRY OF CULTURE with Comrade Yu. A. Olenenko at the head. In our opinion, these complaints are justified. This ministry, it seems, should be the first to realize that reliance on true literature and on the writers organization is a necessary condition for normal, vital activity, not only of the ministry, but also of the entire system of culture.

Unfortunately, in the last 5 years, the leaders of the Ministry of Culture, did not manage to organize businesslike cooperation with the union's Secretariat. In the meantime, many pressing problems have accumulated, and they can only be settled by efforts on both sides. These are problems concerning, first of all, the development of contemporary playwriting, operatic art, song writing, variety, and a repertorie for amateur artistic activity.

The same applies to the republic's STATE COMMITTEE FOR CINEMATOGRAPHY and Comrade V. Ya. Stadnichenko personally. After all, it is no secret that when the core of filmmaking -- script writing -- lacks sufficient attention on the part of the committee, it occasionally falls into the hands of artistic hacks, and some film are artistically substandard.

The importance of TELEVISION AND RADIO for broadcasting the artistic word and the best literary works can hardly be overestimated. On the other hand, the wealth of Ukrainian literature, its classics, and in particular the Soviet classics, make it possible to lift the artistic standards of television and radio.

How then can one explain the fact that the republic's television lacks original literary items, including items for the all-Union screen, lacks programs which would be popular and really looked forward to by the viewers?

The blame for the fact that the artistic word does not resound from the screen at full strength is very likely to be shared by the committee and the union. It is necessary to think this point over and, the main thing, to draw conclusions.

This audience, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, does need to be persuaded that love for literature, for the word, has its roots in childhood, in school. The school is being reformed, to a significant extent, under the direct impact of scientific-technological progress, primarily by means of introducing multisubject education and training and, most recently, by the way of computerization. But, of course, this must not be done at the expense of the humanities.

THE REPUBLIC'S MINISTRY OF EDUCATION would be able to improve the teaching process and, in particular, the moral education of the young generation more effectively and rapidly in close contact with the writers organization. Such businesslike contacts are still too few.

In a word, THE FURTHER RISING LEVEL OF SPIRITUAL LIFE IN THE REPUBLIC CALLS ON CREATIVE UNIONS AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS TO COORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS AND TO COOPERATE. We consider that, in this respect, more initiative, persistence, and efficiency should be displayed by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and in particular by Comrade M. Orlik, as well as by the Culture Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade B.B. Ivanenko personally.

It is necessary to settle the problems of cultural construction fundamentally and energetically, and to actively support the socially significant undertakings of creative unions.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to touch upon another issue that directly influences the creative process. Some men of letters consider that just about the main cause of the lack of distinctive features [bezlikost] in many literary works published in recent years lies in the arbitrary way these works are being edited: the sharpness and gist [problemnost] of the manuscript vanish under the pen of incompetent editors.

What can one say about that? It is likely that on its path, the book meets middlemen who are more concerned about their quiet lives and about peace along the departmental line than about literature. Such people have to be corrected, and when this does not help, they have to be replaced.

There are among them some who cover up their professional feebleness and civil cowardice with references to the so-called "echelons." Such conduct is simply unfair. No one must doubt that a talented book, no matter how sharp it is, will meet with understanding and support without fail, and will be published.

The only condition for this is: The position adopted by the author must really reflect the needs of the people and of the progressive movement. I am convinced, the speaker pointed out, that you fully agree with such an attitude.

An important problem which must arouse our concern is THE EDUCATION AND CIVIL SHAPING OF THE YOUNG LITERARY GENERATION. After all, this is the future of our literature. However, the way the republic's writers organization absorbs young forces is too slow.

Evidence of this is even the fact that the age of the authors newly admitted to the union in the last 5 years has averaged no more and no less than 45 years. Certainly, there were also objective reasons for that. To become a professional man of letters, one must receive education and acquire worldy wisdom.

At the same time, it is to be said frankly: Work among young men of letters is frequently being left adrift. Outwardly, things seem to be all right: There are seminars and appropriate commissions. But let us admit the truth: In this sphere, there is still a great deal of formalism and pretense that everything is in order. But can one consider it right that, on the union's board, there is not even one single writer under 48 years, and -- by the way -- not a single woman among board secretaries? Conclusion must be drawn from this fact.

The growing role of art in the life of society charges PARTY MEMBERS ENGAGED IN THE FIELD OF LITERATURE AND ART WITH PARTICULAR RESPONSIBILITY. Two-thirds of the membership in the republic's writer organization are Communists. This is a strong party core.

TO MOVE FORWARD SUCCESSFULLY, IT IS NECESSARY TO FOSTER IN EACH PARTY ORGANIZATION AN ATMOSPHERE OF BENEVOLENCE, AND AT THE SAME TIME, TO BOOST A SPIRIT OF SOUND DISSATISFACTION WITH WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED, A SPIRIT OF INNOVATION AND RESTRUCTURING. It is essential to learn -- and the sooner, the better -- to overcome stagnation and conservatism, and to resolutely rebuff conceit, and to defend ideological purity in literature and art.

Ukrainian literature, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, DEVELOPS AND BECOMES CREATIVELY RICHER AS AN INTEGRAL COMPONENT PART OF MULTINATIONAL SOVIET CULTURE. Authors who write in Russian and the other languages of our country's peoples fruitfully work in our republic. Great and socially important work is being carried out by a large detachment of translators.

The strong ideo-artistic links with fraternal literatures and, primarily, with the culture of the great Russian people, which were already referred to by A.T. Gonchar in his opening speech at this congress, are the guarantee of our writers' creative growth, and a reliable remedy against provincialism and against all kinds of spiritual and esthetic narrow-mindedness. It is good that Ukrainian masters of the word have also intensified their contacts with writers in the countries of the socialist community. This will undoubtedly contribute to the further mutual enrichment of cultures. But of course this work requires a great organizational purposefulness and, if you want me to put it this way, and appropriate systemization.

And there is one more question, the speaker pointed out, a question that is today perhaps of primary importance. What reminded us once again of the complexity of contemporary life, of the need to assume a responsible attitude toward all its problems under the conditions of spontaneous scientific-technological progress, was the situation connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

What occurred was, certainly, a great calamity. It is well known how enormous the work which is being carried out to normalize the situation is. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Government, and the republic's party, state, and economic organs are doing all they can to eliminate the effects of the accident. All the resources necessary and the country's best scientific and technical forces have been mobilized. There is every reason to say that the threat to the health of the population has been averted.

It is to be emphasized that, under these complex conditions, the overwhelming majority of our people have proved to be courageous, civicially mature, highly self-controlled, and well-organized. They have fully displayed the sacred "Feeling of a united family" and the high spiritual qualities inherent in the Soviet people. Those directly engaged in eliminating the accident have manifested real heroism.

We know, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that a number of writers have already visited the scene of the event. One of them has rightly emphasized: Some purely literary discussions seem to be scholastic and remote from life when this unprecedented drama unfolds before one's eyes, and when human nature -- as used to happen during the war -- reveals itself very quickly... Indeed, such trials immediately make it obvious who is who. Naturally enough, this experience will give the authors a great deal towards the comprehensive of our man, the Soviet character.

At the same time, we have seen how maliciously delighted were bourgeois propaganda and the imperialist circles of the West, first of all of the United States, at the calamity in our home. But the vociferous campaign did not produce the benefits expected by its organizers. On the contrary, millions upon millions of people have become even more aware of the need to intensify the struggle for peace, and have actively supported the Soviet proposals for nuclear disarmament. After all, what occurred at the Chernobyl AES is only a weak shadow of the threat concealed in nuclear weapons.

Consequently, everyone has to learn an appropriate lesson for one's practical work and creativity from what has happened. But the main conclusion is unequivocal: IN THE PRESENT WORLD, EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY HAS INCREASED IMMEASUREABLY, RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE MANKIND, BEFORE NATURE, AND BEFORE THE FUTURE.

At the end V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

The coming year will be the 70th since the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 65th since the formation of the USSR. The Ukraine's working people are preparing to commemorate these outstanding anniversaries in a worthy manner.

In a constant labor campaign, our people are implementing the historic decision of the 27th CPSU Congress. And in the great and noble cause of enriching man's spiritual world, a great role is to be played by the artistic intelligentsia, including its active detachment of the Ukraine's Writers Union.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, lofty creative inspiration and new artistic achievements.

V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY CONVEYED TO THE CONGRESS A MESSAGE OF GREETINGS FROM THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY's SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED BY APPLAUSE).

GORBACHEV MUSIC CONTEST GREETING READ BY DEMICHEV

LD120259 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Moscow June 11 TASS -- The eighth international Tchaikovskiy contest was inaugurated in a ceremony at the grand hall of Moscow conservatory today. The contest in which pianists, violinists, cellists and singers take part is held once every four years. The present contest is the most representative one -- over 400 performers from 46 countries are taking part.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a message to the contestants and guests. The text of the message was read by Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the U.S.S.R. The message expressed the conviction that the contest would pass in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation, witness a bold creative endeavour and give thousands of people an unforgettable chance to communicate with high art.

"In our troubled age when aggressive forces are tying to bring mankind to the fateful line, the role of art, which is capable of spiritually uniting people and offering lofty humanistic ideals to them, becomes greater still. Let the expression 'when the muses speak the guns fall silent' sound today as a call for efforts to save our planet, all humankind from a nuclear holocaust," the message said.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1730 GMT on 11 June reports on this contest and the Gorbachev message but adds that Ye. K. Ligachev attended the opening ceremony with Demichev]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

LIZICHEV, SOKOLOV ADDRESS LITERARY, ART FIGURES

PM101315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 86 Second Edition pp 2, 3

[Unattributed report: "To Praise Military Labor, To Glorify Servicemen's Exploits. Meeting at the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] It has already been reported that a meeting took place on 3 June between the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and leaders of creative unions and organizations and leading figures in literature and art.

The meeting was opened with an introductory speech by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. On behalf of the Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate, and the servicemen of our Armed Forces, he cordially welcomed the leaders of the USSR and RSFSR Ministries of Culture, the State Committee for Cinematography, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the unions of writers, painters, composers, cinematography workers, and journalists, and the leading figures in literature and art working in the sphere of heroic and patriotic subjects.

The purpose of our meeting, the fifth so far, Army Gen A.D. Lizichev said, is to discuss in a comradely and frank atmosphere the ways to further improve the military patriotic education of Soviet people and Soviet servicemen with the help of literature, art, and the mass information media. Much experience has been accumulated in this work, and it is an invaluable asset of ours. New energetic steps are demanded, however, in today's conditions, in the atmosphere of broad renewal in our society and under conditions of exacerbation of ideological struggle and intensification of the military threat.

First. It has become necessary, in the spirit of the age and the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, to aim for acceleration not only in the economic, social, and scientific spheres, but also in the cultural sphere, the sphere of the improvement of Soviet people's education. A new quality is needed in this important work. Such an approach is also necessitated by the high assessment made at the party congress of literature, art, and the mass information media, which go a long way, as the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized, toward determining society's moral health and the spiritual climate in which people live. This is why we pin great hopes on the fact that the utmost strengthening of businesslike ties with the artistic intelligentsia will remain an essential condition for the successful accomplishment of tasks concerning the communist education of servicemen and the preparation of young people for service in the Soviet Armed Forces.

Second. The necessity for today's conversation is also dictated by foreign policy factors. The situation in the world continues to show a trend toward further exacerbation. Essentially, our potential adversary is persevering, regardless of obstacles, in attempts to gain unilateral military advantages so as to dictate his will to the entire world. This, the congress stressed, will not materialize. But the situation is such that it demands the maximum spiritual mobilization of all Soviet servicemen. Their service today and the maintenance of combat readiness at the appropriate level provide an important guarantee of our security and are one of the fundamental conditions for the preservation of peace.

Third. We cannot fail to take into account the fact that imperialist aggression has also intensified in the spiritual sphere. Essentially, the machinery of psychological warfare does not halt for a single moment. An important position in it has been assigned to ideological subversion directly against the USSR Armed Forces personnel. At the same time, bourgeois propaganda is not only aimed at distorting the beliefs of Soviet people and Soviet servicemen, but is also engaged in incessant moral and mental preparation for war of the population and armies in the United States and other NATO countries.

All these factors, of course, make new and greater demands of the education of servicemen and all Soviet people. "Military-patriotic education and the shaping of readiness to defend the socialist fatherland and to devote to it all of one's energy and, if needed, also one's life," the new edition of the CPSU Program emphasizes, "remain an important task of ideological education work." In our age, when questions of the Army's and the people's moral and mental training, spiritual mobilization, and readiness for the possibility of harsh trials acquire a particular importance, it is difficult to overestimate the role of artistic creativity and the mass information media in solving tasks which concern the whole state and the whole party.

A.D. Lizichev went on to note that numerous works by figures in literature and art working in the sphere of heroism and patriotism gain public recognition and high assessment by the party and the government. Readers have welcomed with keen interest the new books on military subjects by A. Adamovich, Ch. Aytmatov, M. Alekseyev, A. Ananyev, S. Baruzdin, Yu. Bondarev, G. Baklanov, V. Bykov, R. Gamzatov, O. Gonchar, D. Granin, Ye. Dolmatovskiy, Ye. Yevtushenko, P. Zagrebelniy, A. Ivanov, Ye. Isayev, V. Karpov, A. Krivitskiy, G. Markov, A. Nurpeisov, A. Prokhanov, R. Rozhdestvenskiy, O. Smirnov, I. Stadnyuk, M. Tank, A. Chakovskiy, I. Shamyakin, and many other writers.

Plays devoted both to events in the war years and to life in today's Army have been successfully staged in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, and many other cities in the country. Among them are "They Fought for the Motherland" ["Oni Srazhalis za Rodinu"] on material by M. Sholokhov, "Optimistic Tragedy" ["Optimisticheskaya Tragediya"] by Vs. Vishnevskiy, "Ask the Grass Sometime" ["Sprosi Kogda-nibud u Trav"] by M. Stelmakh, "A Song About the Division Commander" ["Pesn o Komdive"] on material by D. Furmanov, "Privates" ["Ryadovyye"] by A. Dudarev, "The Old Admiral" ["Staryy Admiral"] by I. Shtok, "The Dagger" ["Kortik"] by A. Rybakov, "People Are Not Born Soldiers" ["Soldatami ne Rozhdayutsya"] on material by K. Simonov, and others.

The military subject was widely reflected at the all-union exhibitions "We Are Building Communism," "The Country's Youth," "The USSR -- Our Motherland," and "Guarding the Gains of Socialism," and also at the exhibitions devoted to the 40th anniversary of the great victory, the 27th CPSU Congress, and the 50th anniversary of the M.B. Grekov Studio of Military Painters. The public's attention in the sphere of propaganda monuments was drawn by the memorial complex "Ukrainian State Museum of the Great Patriotic War," the monuments at the Kursk Salient and in Leningrad and Novorossiysk, the first Soviet panorama "The Battle for Stalingrad," the dioramas "The Battle for Kiev" and "The Storming of Berlin," and other works created by painters from the Grekov Studio. The work that has been launched to build the Victory Monument at the Memorial Hill [Poklonnaya Gora] in Moscow has become an important event in the country's cultural life.

Among military movies made in the last few years one can rightfully mention "Fate" ["Sudba"], "Blockade" ["Blokada"], "The Front Behind Enemy Lines" ["Front v Tylu Vraga"], "Order: Cross the Border"["Prikaz: Pereyti Granitsu"], "If the Enemy Does Not Surrender" ["Yesli Vrag ne Sdayetsya"], "Torpedo Bombers" ["Torpedonostsy"], "Particularly Important Mission" ["Osobo Vazhnoye Zadaniye"], "Odessa's Exploit" ["Podvig Odessy"], "Counterstrike" ["Kontrudar"], "Rigorous Men's Life" ["Strogaya Muzhskaya Zhizn"], "In the Spcial Attention Zone" ["V Zone Osobogo Vnimaniya"], "Lieutenant Klimov's Truth" ["Pravda Leytenanta Klimova"], and others.

The military-patriotic subject resounds majestically in the works by composers T. Khrennikov, G. Sviridov, A. Pakhmutova, I. Luchenko, D. Tukhmanov, M. Fradkin, E. Kolmanovskiy, L. Afanasyev, A. Eshpay, A. Petrov, S. Tulikov, and B. Terentyev.

During the period of preparations for and the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the union republic, kray, and oblast committees for television and radio broadcasting gave noticeably more attention to the propaganda of our state's heroic history and the glorious combat traditions of the USSR Armed Forces. The Central Television and All-Union Radio alone annually beam into the air waves about 600 different programs running to a total of more than 500 hours. They include programs which have gained universal recognition and popularity, like "I Serve the Soviet Union!," "Victors," "Veterans Speak and Write," and "'Yunost's' Field Mail." The series of documentary movies on heroic and patriotic subjects, commissioned by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, were followed with keen interest, among them the 15-part television movies series "The Strategy of Victory" ["Strategiya Pobedy"], which revealed anew the lessons of our victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism.

Our contacts with many creative organizations and unions have strengthened in the recent past, the speaker noted. It has become a tradition for us to participate in seminars of movie directors and scriptwriters working in the sphere of military-patriotic subjects. We are more and more often inviting writers, journalists, painters, and theater and movie figures to attend major exercises and maneuvers or to visit the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Definite results have been produced by the festivals of dramatic and theatrical art and the competition for writing and performing heroic and patriotic songs, organized in the last 5 years jointly with the USSR and RSFSR ministries of culture and the creative unions and organizations.

The "When the Soldiers Sing" All-Union Television Contest for Military Songs, devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, will be a new manifestation of our businesslike ties with the country's creative intelligentsia.

I would also like to speak in praise of a whole number of central, republican, kray, and oblast newspapers and art and literature and sociopolitical journals which give constant attention to the patriotic and internatinal education of Soviet servicemen.

We are now interacting more closely on questions concerning military-patriotic education with the Komsomol Central Committee, the cultural workers trade union and its Central Commission for Patronage of the Armed Forces by Workers in Culture and Art, and the creative unions' commissions.

There is no doubt that much has been and is being done, the speaker went on. We must, however, conduct a responsible examination from the positions of the lofty demands by the 27th CPSU Congress to determine the sectors in which omissions can still be felt and where unutilized opportunities still exist, and the avenues along which we can expect maximum returns in the cause of educating the serviceman, patriot, and citizen by the means of literature and art.

One of these avenues is the ARTISTIC PRESENTATION OF OUR HEROIC HISTORY. It seems to us that the subject of the Great Patriotic War -- the subject of an unequaled flight by man's spirit and the peak of Soviet people's bravery and heroism on the frontline and in the rear -- remains inexhaustible.

Speaking of the vast scope of artistic depiction of the Great Patriotic War, Aleksey Tolstroy rightfully noted that it will remain a starting point for all arts for hundreds of years to come. We also recall another idea which was expressed by Maksim Gorkiy and has become a source of inspiration: "Heroic deeds demand heroic words."

Let us be frank, however, and say that a whole range of works, including some created on the eve of the great victory jubilee, projected to the foreground the tragic aspect of war and the human losses, privations, and destruction suffered by our country, and this was to the detriment of the truly epical aspect. In some individual works one can sense notes of abstract pacifism and condemnation of all wars, regardless of their class nature or causes. It is a matter for concern that such treatment of events during the last war at times encounters the backing of some critics who essentially encourage authors toward a one-sided reproduction of historical events.

There cannot be several "truths" about war -- the truth about war is singular. It is the truth of the victory, the truth of Soviet people's heroism and staunchess displayed during the years of supreme trials. It is from such positions that, in our opinion, it is necessary to turn over more and more layers of that heroic time and reveal hitherto unknown aspects of the unprecedented exploits by the people and the army.

Another avenue of esthetic influence of the process of military-patriotic education is the ARTISTIC DEPICTION OF THE MODERN ARMY AND NAVY and the life of Soviet servicemen, sons, and grandsons of the makers of the great victory. Unfortunately, the subject of the modern army is at times outside the field of vision of our leading writers, playwrights, movie makers, composers, painter, journalists, and radio and television wor ers.

Service in the Army and the Navy, which changes in line with the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology and the raising of the personnel's intellectual and cultural standards, presents the artistic intelligentsia with a whole number of major subjects for artistic interpretation and reflection. In our opinion for example, the following subjects are highly topical: ENHANCEMENT OF SERVICEMEN'S SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY; MILITARY LABOR UNDER CONDITIONS OF INCREASED THREAT OF WAR; DILIGENCE AND ONE-MAN CAMMAND; PERSONALITY AND THE SERVICEMEN'S COLLECTIVE; INTELLECT AND THE MILITARY SYSTEM; MORALS AND WAR; FAMILY AND ARMY; and others. Moreover, it is important for all propaganda and news media to depict the greater role played by the Soviet Armed Forces in defense of the socialist fatherland and the heroism and routine of military service, to enhance the prestige of the military profession, and to intensify military fields and an officer's heroic profession. It is important to depict objectively the real hardships of peacetime life in the Army and Navy, which demand from every serviceman an enormous exertion of all his strength to perform responsible tasks. In our view, more attention must be given to the subject of collectivism and comradely mutual assistance and the subject of internationalism, friendship between the USSR's peoples, and the combat collaboration of armies from the socialist countries.

Addressing the most routine and daily occurrences of military service, the representatives of the creative intelligentsia and the workers in mass information media will no doubt succeed in discovering remarkable, original, and new aspects, and at times even acute conflict situations of great social importance.

The REFLECTION OF HEROIC ASPECTS OF MILITARY SERVICE, which manifest themselves not only under combat conditions but also in daily routine, comes to the foreground. This is confirmed by the exemplary performance of combat standby tasks and long-range ocean cruises by personnel, the execution of patriotic and international duty by Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan, and the rendering of help to liquidate the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident.

Moreover, life in the Army and Navy must be depicted in all its variety. We emphasize this also because we are often asked: Is it possible and necessary to depict the negative phenomena occuring within the Armed Forces? Unfortunately, negative phenomena still do exist in the Army. This is why it is necessary for them to be reflected in the artistic process, without losing one's sense of proportion and without forgetting the correct balance between various specific situations and the main determinant trends of development. It must be born in mind that we are dealing with young people, and that patriotism and pride in being part of our heroic Armed Forces cannot be inculcated in them only by depicting negative phenomena.

The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate will continue to support all useful initatives and ideas concerning the enhancement of the role of literature and art in the patriotic education of servicemen and all Soviet citizens, A.D. Lizichev went on to say. We have developed quite a few forms of interaction, whose value has been proved in practice. At the same time, life itself demands their further improvement and development. Maybe it could be useful to discuss the pressing problems of military-patriotic education at collegium sessions at the ministries of culture and state committees, plenums and secretariat sessions of creative unions, and sessions of their commssions dealing with heroic and patriotic subjects.

It is evidently purposeful, in connection with the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October and 70th anniversary of the Armed Forces, to announce competitions for the best works of prose, poetry, drama, music, and cinematographic art about our Armed Forces in general and their specific branches, and to organize creative travel missions for authors to garrisons, units, ships, and military education establishments.

The questions posed by life and submitted for our collective discussion, Army General A. D. Lizichev said in conclusion, are quite numerous. The quest for their positive solution will help to strengthen the spiritual potential of our people and their Armed Forces, which ensure favorable conditions for the implementaiton of the ambitious tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The military-patriotic subject is truly inexhaustible, Ye. V. Zaytsev, USSR first deputy minister of culture, said. It provides the foundation for the creation of vivid works in all branches of art. It is necessary to raise the level of demands as regards works devoted to the heroism and bravery of the motherland's defenders, and to channel our literary criticism and art criticism in this direction. Work among the troops and work or the Army must become a requirement of the conscience and the heart for each and every one of us. The speaker dwelled on topical questions concerning the improvement of cultural patronage in the Armed Forces and the enhancement of the responsibility of each creative collective and every worker for the cause of Soviet people's heroic and patriotic education.

I belong to the generation, poet Ye. A. Yevtushenko said, for which the war became a harsh kindergarten. Our childhood was lit by the beloved Red Army star on the servicemen's caps. The war taught us kids the painful happiness of civic awareness, the ability to feel that we belonged to a large and great people.

We were all educated by the examples of frontline poetry which praised and glorified forever the remarkable people of that time, makers of our victory -- soldiers and commanders, ordinary Communists and Commissars, and political instructors.

Civic awareness is a mandatory quality of the modern Soviet writer, Ye. A. Yevtushenko emphasized. We must speak with the readers on behalf of the motherland, arming them morally to serve it wholeheartedly and honorably.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, delivered the closing speech.

Our meetings, he said, are traditionally the stage for a useful exchange of opinions on ways to further develop the military-patriotic subject, sum up the accumulated experience, and draw the creative intelligentsia's attention to topical questions of the life and activity of the Army and Navy.

The subject of the defense of the motherland, of Soviet patriotism and heroism, rightfully occupies a central position in Soviet art. We are living in a world where lofty readiness to heed at any given moment the party's call to defend the socialist fatherland has been and still remains one of Soviet man's main qualities. The 27th CPSU Congress pointed out the importance of shaping this readiness and devoted much attention to questions of strengthening the country's defense, boosting the combat might of the Armed Forces, and improving Soviet people's military-patriotic education.

These questions acquire particular significance in today's international situation. When assessing it, it is important to take into account the reality of the military threat stemming from imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism. The U.S. de facto refusal to observe in the future the Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive arms means that Washington has taken a new and dangerous step along the path of whipping up international tension.

Joining the "crusade" against communism which was proclaimed by Reagan and following the call to consign Marxism-Leninism to the "ash heap of history," propaganda services in the United States and its NATO allies are incessantly shipping up anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria, L.S. Sokolov went on to say. They drown the population of their countries in a vast stream of sophisticated slander against the USSR and our allies. The leading wave of this dirty stream carries the false myths about the "Soviet military threat," "export of revolution," "international terrorism," "human rights violations," and others. Moreover, our class enemies balk at nothing in their fabrications, including even flagrant lies and speculations in connection with the misfortune which befell us at Chernobyl.

On the whole, today's policy of the United States and the other imperialist states following it is dictated by the interests of the military-industrial complex and is aimed at the economic exhaustion of the Soviet Union, the breaking of the military-strategic equilibrium, and the attainment of U.S. and NATO superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization. Imperialism calculates on attaining social revenge with the help of this strategy, on achieving the destruction of socialism and gaining world domination.

This goal is, of course, unattainable. But the imperialist reaction's attempts to attain it are exceptionally dangerous. There is, of course, no need to overdramatize the military-political situation in the world, but we are bound to constantly bear it mind. All Soviet people must become aware of this reality and must draw the correct conclusions from it. There must be no room for any feelings of either placidity or complacency. Lenin's demand to be on guard and protect the defense capability of our country and our Army must remain immutable for each and every one of us.

Our approach to questions of defense is well known. We are not pursuing military superiority over other countries, but we will not allow [anyone to gain] superiority over us. Our military doctrine is aimed at defense against attack from outside and has, as the new edition of the party program emphasizes a defensive nature. The cause of defending socialism and peace is served by our Armed Forces which, shoulder to shoulder with the armies of Warsaw Pact countries, reliably block the path of world imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

The 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the speeches by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasize that the Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing and will continue to do everything to preserve peace and eliminate the threat of nuclear war. The attainment of these noble goals demand from Soviet people intense and purposeful work in all spheres of life, including the cultural sphere.

We have high hopes for today's meeting. The successful solution of tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, including those in the sphere of the country's defense, depends to an enormous extent on the ideological front workers. Our party press and our literature and art influence people's minds and hearts and activate their conscience, feelings, and will -- everything that constitutes the human factor.

From the viewpoint of the defense of the fatherland and the Armed Forces, this factor materializes in the moral spirit of the people and the Army and in the moral, political, and psychological training of troops and the population. Shortcomings in this work may cost us dearly. The Armed Forces give special attention to the shaping of lofty moral and combat qualities among servicemen, using for this purpose political training, mass agitation and cultural education work, combat training, combat standby duty, and guard and watch duty. A certain amount of work, which was noticeably galvanized in connection with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, is being done among the population, including the young people.

The main point for which we must strive in all this common work of ours, S.L. Sokolov emphasized, it to constantly build up our spiritual potential. It is based on our social and state system, our ideology, and our communist ideals and glorious traditions. The preservation and buildup of this potential is a key task for all who work in the sphere of Soviet people's military-patriotic education. Much is being done by workers in the mass information media, literature, and art to solve this task. We do feel, however, that the opportunities are far from fully utilized.

In this connection, the USSR defense minister noted, I would like to express a few thoughts regarding the basic avenues for the development of the military-patriotic subject in Soviet literature and art, and to outline a kind of social "commission" by the Armed Forces.

FIRST, ABOUT THE NEED TO STEP UP WORK TO PROPAGANDIZE THE HEROIC PAST OF OUR MOTHERLAND AND THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES.

Despite the fact that more than 4 decades have passed since the victory, the subject of the Army's and the people's exploits in the war against German fascism and Japanese militarism still remains central. What is needed are more and more new pages in the artistic annals of these exploits, so that the present and future generations of Soviet people may draw from them feelings of partriotism and internationalism, devotion to the motherland and hatred for its enemies, and impaccable performance of their service duty.

It is necessary to bear in mind that almost 60 percent of today's population were born after May 1945. This is already history for the majority of Soviet citizens. This is why the upbringing of people with, in Lenin's words, "heroic conscience" is an important section for creative workers' activity. All who turn to the inexhaustible subject of the Great Patriotic War must constantly bear in mind their responsibility to the present and future generations for the truthful, vivid, and accurate depiction of his heroic period in our fatherland's history.

We have no right to allow the release of books, movies, or plays which interpret events of the Great Patriotic War inaccurately or in a biased fashion, and suffer from a narrow-minded view of the world and an unexacting world outlook. Such works cause direct damage to the education of young people and of Army and Navy servicemen.

Constant and exacting concern for the creation of literary and artistic works on materials from the Great Patriotic War is important and necessary. For their part, the Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate are prepared to assist workers in literature and art in every way in their work in this direction.

SECOND, ABOUT THE STEPPING UP OF WORK ON THE ARTISITC DEPICION OF THE LIFE AND ACTIVITY OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THE PROPAGANDA OF EXPOLOITS BY TODAY'S SERVICEMEN.

Let us be frank: Workers in literature and art are heavily in debt to the Army and Navy in this respect. One can understand that it is far from easy to create books, movies, and plays about the modern Armed Forces. The real routine of subunits, units, and ships is exceptionally rich. One must be skilled in looking beyond the apparently smooth and measured life and activity of the personnel to perceive the great moral and physical tension, the strenuous labor, and at times the great selflessness and heroism of servicemn in the performance of training and combat tasks.

Our Armed Forces are supplied with the latest equipment and weapons. But the missile complexes, nuclear-powered ships, and supersonic aircraft are terrifying for the enemy for the very reason that their masters are people -- Soviet servicemen. This is why works about the Armed Forces must represent the equipment and people who are its masters in unbreakable unity.

It is very important for us that writers, painters, composers, and movie-makers, and primarily the renowned masters, should maintain in their field of vision the various aspects of army and navy life at the present stage of their development. It is particularly important to show convincingly and vividly the loyalty to military duty, the military oath, and to the unit's combat banner or the ship's battle ensign, the significance of the highest standards of military discipline, and the enormous role played by modern commanders, political workers, staff officers, engineers, and specialists. We need images which today's cadets and officers will strive to emulate. It is equally to create images of ensigns and warrant officers, sergeants and petty officers worthy of emulation. And our Armed Forces do have quite a few people who could become the prototypes of such heroes.

There is a noticeable shortage of memorable works about today's Soviet soldier. After all, young people joining the Army and Navy ranks in our days are in many respects different from those who entered military service 20-30 years ago. They have not a few positive qualities, and this fact is most obviously confirmed by the fitting performance of military and international duty by the personnel of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. There are, however, other aspects like, for example, the lack of experience of life, of physical and labor tempering, and of the habits of military life.

All this at times fetters their development as soldiers. To reflect this complex process in works of art means to orient our young people more correctly toward the real difficulties which they will have to overcome while serving in the Armed Forces.

The Army and Navy routine involves not only intense training and service, but also the closest possible ties between unit and ship personnel and the life of the country and the labor collectives. Many important projects in the country are being constructed by the soldiers' hands. They play an active part in military-patriotic work with young pioneers and school pupils. It has become the rule that servicemen are the first to offer assistance in difficult times. For example, the Armed Forces are today performing a significant part of the work to liquidate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES. Servicemen from different specialized fields -- chemical troops, sappers, medical troops, airmen, drivers, and communications troops -- are acting selflessly and bravely and are setting examples of heroism under complex conditions. They are distinguished by constant coordination, lofty responsibility for the work entrusted to them, and desire to perform the set tasks as fast as possible. Events at Chernobyl AES demonstrated once more in practice the unity of the party, the people, and the Army, the vital importance of combat and labor traditions, and the unbreakable friendship of our country's peoples.

There is another important aspect to be emphasized. Every servicemen's collective and the Armed Forces as a whole are a militant family in which the sons of all nations and ethnic groups in our motherland are serving. It is an important task of literature and art to display the fraternal unity of servicemen from different nationalities and their soldierly friendship and servicemen's comradeship.

It is also necessary to depict vividly the other aspects of life in the Armed Forces as guardians of socialism and peace and a school for civic awareness, bravery, and patriotism. A skillful reflection of today's life and activity of the Army and Navy in works by literature and art and in the mass information media will no doubt help to enhance among young people the prestige of military service and the difficult profession of an officer, which is so needed by the motherland.

THIRD, ABOUT THE NEED TO PERSISTENTLY IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF WORKS ON MILITARY-PATRIOTIC SUBJECTS.

We welcome with satisfaction the appearance of sound books, movies, plays, songs, and paintings devoted to the soldiers. At the same time, we are saddened to see works which are creatively feeble and superficial, regardless of whether they deal with the war years or with military labor in peacetime. Concern is also caused by the fact that some works are still short on class urgency.

The Army and Navy servicemen, S.L. Sokolov went on to say, are grateful to all masters of culture who hold the military subject closest to their hearts. They are grateful for the lessons in profound feelings of love for the motherland and personal responsibility for its present and future, which are taught to young people in the Army by our literature and art. We hope that, during the period of preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, the leadership of creative unions and organizations will find opportunities to draw the artistic intelligentsia's attention to the further development and deepening of the military-patriotic subject.

Our meeting, the USSR defense minister said in conclusion, is held at a time when intense struggle to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions has been launched in the country and the Armed Forces. Allow me to express confidence that this meeting will serve the cause of enhancing the role of creative unions and organizations in the heroic and patriotic education of Soviet people and the Army and Navy servicemen.

Taking part in the meeting were senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the Soviet War Veterans Committee, troop leaders, and officers and generals from the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.